

THE North-China Herald

and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

可認物便郵種三第日四月一年八十三治明

REGISTERED AT THE I. P. O. FOR TRANSMISSION AS MAIL MATTER UNDER CLASS B.

VOL. CXIII. No. 2471

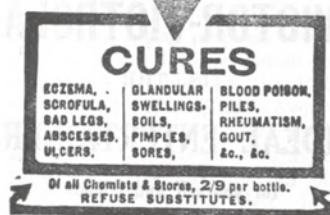
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BETWEEN THE

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CONTENTS.

Advertisements—Latest mail dates—
Births, Marriages and Deaths, etc.

Arrivals and Departures of Passengers,
Shipping, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE..... 843, 889

LEADING ARTICLES—

Children's Playgrounds 841
The Struggle in Poland..... 849
A German Threat to China 850
The Western Theatre of War 851
The Council and Opium 851
A Holy War..... 852

MEETINGS—

The Kamunting Rubber Co., ... 873
Ewo Cotton Mill 875

SPORT—

Association Football—
Shanghai Football League 1s
Division—
Shanghai Football Club v. Shang
hai Recreation Club
Customs Recreation Club v. S.
M. Police F. C..... 876
Shanghai Football Club, 2nd
Division—
Shanghai Football Club, 2nd XI
v. St. F. Xavier's School... 876
S. M. Police, 2nd XI v. Shang-
hai Public School 876
Shanghai Recreation Club, 2nd
XI v. Thomas Hanbury School 876
Friendly Games—
B. A. T. Football Soochow
University 876
Public School v. Cathedral School 876

Hockey—

Shanghai Hockey Club v. "B" Co.,
S. V. C. 876
The Police v. Sikhs 876
The Harlequins v. Portuguese
Hockey Association 876
Ladies' Hockey Club 876

Golf—

Shanghai Golf Club 877
Shanghai Ladies' Golf Club 877
Shanghai Junior Golf Club 877

Shooting—

The Lalaca Cup 877
The Shanghai Foot Hounds 877

CORRESPONDENCE—

Cleanliness in the Streets 877
Shanghai Relief Fund 878
Patriotic Work at Chinkiang 878
The Weight of Bread 878
Children's Playgrounds 878
Do the Fittest Survive! 878
Christmas Day Charity Match 879

MISCELLANEOUS—

Presidential Mandates 880
Manchuria's Need of Men 853
Notes and Comments..... 841, 854
From the Pulpit 856
Volunteer Corps Field Day 858
Opium in the Settlement 859
A New Chinese Flour Mill 860
Japanese in Shantung 861
Chang Hsun a Republican 862
The Fall of Tsingtao 862
The Rebuilding of Liuanchow... 863
British Subjects in Manchuria 863
The Romance of a Mission Press 864
How Paris Mourns the Country's
Dead 864
Naval Operations in the Far East 865
A German Spy in Britain 866
Italy's Watchful Neutrality 867
Great Britain and Turkey..... 868

Book Reviews 870
The Battle of the Vistula... 871
From the Chinese Press 880
Literature and Journalism 883
The Shanghai Opium License Ques-
tion 883
The American Elections..... 884
The Bombardment of Scarborough... 885
Commerce and Finance 885
Local and General News 888

LAW REPORTS—

H. M. Supreme Court—

Rex v. T. W. Bowers 907
Re S. Moosa and J. A. B. Ezra, in
Bankruptcy 907
Hang Tai Hong v. The Austrian
Export and Import Co. 908
Mo Lee-see v. P. G. Jonah 908
China Mutual Life Insurance Co. v.
E. Burrows 909

U. S. Court for China—

Wong Tsung-wai v. R. R. Endicott... 909

SUPPLEMENTS

Municipal Council 1
Share Quotations, etc. 2

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The North-China Herald

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 19, 1914.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

Dec. 18.

Before the recent discussion of playgrounds for children of the western district fades into the realm of counsels of perfection, of things considered unattainable because, while everyone approves, no one will initiate them, we would wish to recapitulate the main arguments for this all important scheme. And first let it be emphasized that, so far from being a counsel of perfection, the desire for children's playgrounds is one of absolute necessity, and entirely practicable. But one correspondent so far has written against the initial proposal, which was to secure for the public the open land bounded by the Bubbling Well, Hart and Avenue Roads; and his objections would seem to have been directed mainly against the possibility of enabling the owners of that land to get more from the Council than the land is worth, under threat of selling it for other purposes. That objection is not really sound because there must always be a limit to the amount that the owners would venture to ask, namely, about the price at which it could be sold elsewhere with any prospect of profit to the buyer. And we believe it would be well worth the community's while in years to come to have paid that price, or even more, for the keeping open of such a site. On the other hand, many people will probably prefer Mr. Peebles's proposal for the acquisition of several small sites, of four to six mow, as being both cheaper and better suited to the needs of the case. For children do not require a vast playground, but they do require it within easy reach of their homes.

More and more will they require it as years go on. We must, as a community, recognize how rapidly the centre of existence in Shanghai is shifting, as also the character of that existence. Twenty years ago Carter Road was considered a far cry from The Bund. To-day Bubbling Well itself hardly appears so remote as Carter Road did then. Therewith, also, we have to study the needs of a class entirely new and rapidly increasing. The very rich do not tend to increase, rather the reverse; and in any case these can be left to fend for themselves. But the number of incomes up to three or four hundred taels a month goes on increasing, and their owners, looking to Shanghai as the permanent abode of themselves and their children, turn ever westwards. Already Hongkew as denoting a place of cheap residence begins to lose its former meaning, and before many years are past large parts of it will wholly have lost their residential aspect. What provision will these people, who are, after all, the backbone of the community, make for themselves and their descendants? Will they be content with endless terrace houses and tiny front plots, but beyond that no better playground for their children than the London guttersnipe enjoys? Or will they insist on a wide-spread series of open gardens, not individually large, yet of untold value in the aggregate, as lungs for the city and healthy playgrounds for its children?

It is impossible to insist too strongly on the sanitary importance of the call for children's playgrounds. Only within recent years have municipalities at home begun to realize the vital need to the health of the community of abundant parkland, and hundreds of thousands are being spent to secure now what might once have been had for hundreds. Yet the price is readily paid. To-day in Shanghai we have still a fair opportunity, and infinitely greater need of saving some open spaces. However carefully market and kitchen may be supervised, there remain dangers of infection in our streets, unknown in western cities and which we can never overcome, and no sum ought to be considered extravagant which helps to restrain children from those streets as their chief playground. Apart from the danger to health,

there is the moral danger. The conversation of lower class Chinese is very far from what children ought to pick up, as they readily will: and although it may be said that no great harm is done, that a child will be put under other influences before it is old enough to realize what it repeats parrot-wise, the risk of a low view of life being inculcated by this pavement chatter is none so small that it can be ignored. We trust that before next Rate-payers' Meeting a definite scheme will have been framed to satisfy a very urgent need while there is yet time.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Dec. 17.

RECRUITING IN SHANGHAI.

It is satisfactory to note that the strength of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps is greater to-day than it has ever been before. The total number of men on the active list is 836, which does not include the Italian Company at present being formed and numbering forty seven. The Reserves total 325. In April this year the active list stood at 714, the Reserves at 277. This increase has taken place in spite of the fact that the Corps has lost through men going home and shows, on the one hand, that old members have been active in getting recruits and, on the other, that the young men of Shanghai are taking their duty towards the community with the seriousness which belongs to it. The war, of course, has helped, partly by popularizing all things military, partly by showing how easily and suddenly blue skies can become menacing and overclouded. It is on this latter point that it may be well, perhaps, to lay stress. The outlook in China is as peaceful to-day as it could be and the chances of having to defend Shanghai are remote. But he would be a bold man who took it upon himself to assert that the necessity of being prepared for defence has disappeared. There are still many men in Shanghai who have not joined the corps and who should do so.

THE WHITE PAPER ON TURKEY.

The white Paper on Turkey, a summary of which we reproduce this morning, records as discreditable a story as it is possible to imagine. Before its issue, one could, and many people did, entertain the belief that Turkey had entered in the war partly because fighting appeals to her people,

partly became she still felt the humiliation of the Balkan débâcle, partly out of genuine loyalty to Germany and fear of attack by Russia. A perusal of the Paper destroys this belief and substitutes the conviction that she entered the lists from the lowest of motives amongst which even the instincts of self preservation found no place. She had ample assurances from Sir Edward Grey that if she remained neutral Great Britain, France and Russia would guarantee her territorial integrity, and she received, in addition, the most considerate reply to her demand for an abolition of the Capitulations. Both, however, were outweighed by the private interests of individual politicians "squared" by German bribes.

COMMANDERS OF SUBMARINES.

The successful attack of the British submarine B. 11 on the Turkish battleship *Messoudieh* in the Dardanelles once more emphasizes the importance of the human factor in submarine work. Lieut-Commander L. S. Holbrook is a young Officer who had previously won distinction in the service, and his experience as a gunnery officer stood him in good stead in firing from a submarine in hostile waters. There can be no question that successful submarine officers are a great acquisition to any navy, but it is uncertain whether the essential qualities are altogether inherent or can be acquired by experience. German newspapers asserted that Lieut-Commander Weddigen, the commander of submarine U.9, was responsible for the sinking of the *Aboukir*, *Hogue* and *Cressy* on September 22 and also the *Hawke* on October 16. Captain Horton, who torpedoed the *Hela* and then a German destroyer, is also an officer who had previously attracted attention to his skill in submarine work. Admiral Bacon, prior to the outbreak of war, asserted that the human element must always be the supreme factor in submarine work, and events go to prove that this dictum is justified.

CHANGES IN CHINESE DRESS.

It is stated in Peking that the Imperial Clan and the Imperial Household's representatives in the Palace have agreed to adopt the Chinese, or rather Republican, ceremonial dress from the beginning of next month. It is difficult to congratulate the ex-rulers of China on their decision, readily as one recognizes the desire it indicates to bring themselves as far as possible into line with the country's new aspirations. They and their former subjects are making a change which is not real-

ly necessary and which from an aesthetic point of view is unquestionably a mistake. We do not mean that Chinese dress is artistically superior to European dress, though many could be found who think so; but that for a people to give up clothes which, aesthetically and practically, have satisfied them for centuries is to embark on an experiment doomed to failure. It would be just as rash for Europeans to cry "away with tail-coats and black hats: let us wear silken robes and peacock feathers."

Dec. 18.

BERLIN'S DISCLAIMERS.

Apropos of the general untrustworthiness of German reports, it may have been noticed that the messages attributed to German Headquarters have lately begun to contradict French and Russian official reports. Two such contradictions appeared yesterday, one of the capture of guns and prisoners by Russians south-east of Cracow; the other, of the destruction of three German batteries in France. Now these official French reports are not only given out to the world. They are also daily distributed among the troops in the trenches. Consequently, if they were untrue, they would instantly be detected as such by the troops themselves, among whom the thought that the Government was publishing false reports would have the worst possible effect. Similarly, the Russians fight not only for themselves but for their Allies; and for the Russian generals to give out false reports of successes would risk marring the whole plan of action on both fronts. Berlin's disclaimers can, therefore, be regarded philosophically. If they mean anything more than the usual daily exercise of the inventive faculty—which is probably getting rather jaded by now—they mean that the German reverses are actually worse than the Allies say.

DUTCH NEUTRALITY.

A leading English review recently published an article advocating the purchase of the Dutch Province of Zeeland and its transference to Belgium, a proposal which roused considerable indignation in Holland. In connexion therewith a correspondent sends us a translation of an official *communiqué* received by leading Dutch newspapers from the British Legation at the Hague. The *communiqué* states that "H. M. Minister, having called the attention of his government to this article, has been directed by Sir Edward Grey to declare most emphatically that the foolish ideas which it contains in no wise represent the views of the

British Government. H. M. Minister is moreover instructed to express as his belief that the people of the Netherlands will understand that no articles published in England represent the views of the British Government unless it is specifically and definitely stated that they are of an official nature. H. M. Minister trusts that all Dutchmen will believe that Great Britain fully appreciates the neutral attitude of the Netherlands." This assurance should go a long way towards allaying the suspicions, which have been entertained in not a few quarters in regard to the genuineness of Dutch neutrality.

ATROCITIES IN SHANTUNG.

The paragraphs which we reproduce this morning from the Chinese Press in connexion with atrocities in Shantung give the *coup de grâce* to the anti-Japanese stories circulated in Shanghai at the commencement of the operations against Tsingtao. Similar incidents of robbery and violence took place during the last few weeks of the siege in the neighbourhood of Changtsun. They were traced to Chinese, and now comes this fresh evidence showing to whom the worst sufferings of the people in Shantung were due. They were inflicted by their own kith and kin, ready as ever to make a living in illegitimate ways. It was a golden opportunity for these so called pirates to make a big haul and to escape punishment by disguising themselves as soldiers while trusting that their depredations would be ascribed to the Japanese. Anti-Japanese foreigners readily fell into the trap and China was regaled with stories which might have done a great deal of harm.

A FAMOUS REGIMENT.

Most of the Indian regiments at the front are officially known only by their numbers, though they have names which great achievements have made famous. The 11th 15th and 13th Lancers, much better known as Probyn's Horse, Curetons Mooltanis and Watson's Horse, are cases in point. Two, however, are privileged to be exceptions, Hodson's Horse and Sam Browne's Cavalry. The latter figures in one of the recent lists of casualties published by the War office. The regiment was raised in 1849 upon the annexation of the Punjab and was originally a portion of the Frontier Force, with the 2nd Punjab Cavalry for its title. The Indian Mutiny gave it its chance to win distinction, an opportunity, of which the very most was made at the capture of Delhi and in the relief and capture of Lucknow.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN POLAND.

SERVIA CLEARED OF AUSTRIANS.

GERMAN NAVAL RAID ON THE EAST COAST.

ALLIES' ADVANCE ON YPRES CANAL.

SATURDAY.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

Through Renter's Agency.

Paris, Dec. 10.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon says: "Belgium is quiet, also the region of Arras, where the enemy did not attempt to resume the offensive. We have progressed, in the districts of Quesny and Andechy, distances varying from 200 to 600 metres; our gains have been maintained and consolidated."

"There is no change in the region of the Aisne and Champagne. The enemy's artillery, wherever we had the advantage on the previous days, displayed more activity, but were again mastered by our heavy guns. These forced the Germans to evacuate several of their trenches in the region of Reims, evacuation being carried out under fire of our infantry. The enemy made two counter-attacks in the region of Perthes while attempting to retake lost trenches, but were repulsed."

"Our progress continued throughout Argonne, where we carried some more trenches and repulsed with complete success six counter-attacks. We have also consolidated the ground seized from the enemy."

"There have been artillery duels on the heights of the Meuse in which we had a marked advantage, despite the renewed activity of the enemy's batteries. We have captured some more trenches in the region of Bois le Prêtre. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front."

SHORTAGE OF RIFLES IN GERMANY.

London, via Peking, Dec. 9.

It is reported that the weakening of the German offensive is due to a great scarcity of guns.

German military authorities have only got one rifle for every three Reservists now being called to the colours.

MORE BOMBS DROPPED ON FREIBURG.

Paris, Dec. 10.

The official *communiqué* issued at 11 this evening states that the general situation is unchanged. French aviators again dropped sixteen bombs successfully on the

station and aviation sheds at Freiburg, in Brisgau, in spite of a lively cannonade and returned safely.

ROULERS ENTERED?

Amsterdam, Dec. 10.

The "*Handelsblad*" states that its Sluis correspondent announces that the Allies have entered Roulers.

DESULTORY WORK IN POLAND.

FRUITLESS GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE WINGS.

Petrograd, via Peking, Dec. 10.

No changes worth mentioning occurred yesterday. The Germans attempted to take the offensive in the regions of Zchanov and Prasnysz and Petrokovo and at some other different points of the front, resulting in engagements which were resultless.

During an attack on an Austrian fortified position in the region of the passes between Vyshkov and Bezkid in the Carpathians near the head-waters of the Strj, on the 8th, we captured four guns, 300 prisoners and many carts.

SUCCESS OF SERVIAN LEFT WING.

London, via Peking, Dec. 9.

The Servian Press Bureau states that on December 5 the Servians gained successes along the whole line, particularly on the left wing. The enemy was crushed and retired in disorder.

Some officers and 1,810 men were captured, also two mountain howitzers, five mountain guns, four machine guns, some rifles and telegraphic material.

Amsterdam, Dec. 10.

An Austrian *communiqué* admits that the Austrian forces have been unable to penetrate the strong Servian forces and have been compelled to retire in order to avoid a hostile counter-attack.

NOTABLE DEFEAT OF AUSTRIANS.

Harbin, Dec. 11.

The Servian Army, along the whole front, is victoriously pursuing the fleeing Austrians. The Servians have occupied Poszega, Mionitza

and Valjevo and have captured, during the last few days, 95 officers, 15,742 men, two mountain-guns, 28 field-guns, 9 howitzers, 36 quick-firers, 10,000 rifles and large quantities of ammunition and transport. The 15th and 16th sections of the 13th Austrian Army Corps have been entirely defeated.

General Szivkovitch, who is advancing towards Belgrade, has defeated two Austrian Divisions, which hurriedly retreated leaving many guns on the battle-field. The Servians captured at Gukosh a whole park of artillery.

THE PERSIAN GULF EXPEDITION.

TURKISH LEADER'S SURRENDER WITH ALL FORCES.

London, Dec. 9.

The Press Bureau announces that the Persian Gulf Expedition, with a naval force and armed steamers, attacked the enemy, on the 5th, on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite Kurna, where it joins the Euphrates, driving them across the river with heavy loss and capturing two guns and seventy prisoners. The British lost four men and the Indian troops eighty killed and wounded. Two of the armed steamers were hit by shells.

On the 7th, the British forces captured Masera, opposite Kurna, taking three guns. On the 8th, two Indian regiments, with two mountain guns, crossed the Tigris, by means of a flying bridge of dhows, to the northward of Kurna, which they occupied this morning.

The late Governor of Basra, who is in command of the Turkish forces in the Provinces of Basra, is surrendering unconditionally with his troops. Our casualties were four British and 160 Indian soldiers killed and wounded.

This smart little affair has secured us complete control from Kurna to Sia, which comprises the richest part of this fertile delta.

Later.

The Press Bureau announces that our captures at Kurna included 1,100 prisoners, exclusive of wounded, and nine guns. The late Governor of Basra only surrendered after a plucky resistance.

SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LOYALTY.

London, via Peking, Dec. 9.
The Sultan of Zanzibar has issued a most loyal address to the Moslem community of the coast region of the East Africa Protectorate.

TURKISH FEARS OF RUSSIA.

VON DER GOLTZ AT BUKHAREST.

Harbin, Dec. 11.
The Turkish army in Syria, which was intended to take part in the operations against Egypt, has been despatched northwards with a view to checking the Russian advance in Armenia.

The German General Von der Goltz has passed through Bukharest, where he had an audience with the King of Rumania and with the Leader of the Conservative Party, who is known to have German sympathies.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL VICTORY OFF FALKLANDS.

CRUISER NURNBERG SUNK WITH THE REST.

London, Dec. 10.
The Admiralty announce the receipt of a further telegram from Vice-Admiral Sturdee reporting that the German cruiser Nurnberg was also sunk on the 8th and that the search for the Dresden is still proceeding.

The action off the Falkland Islands lasted for five hours, with intervals.

The Scharnhorst sank after three hours fighting and the Gneisenau two hours later.

The enemy's light cruisers scattered and were chased by our cruisers and light cruisers.

No loss of any British vessel is reported.

London, Dec. 10.
There is rejoicing throughout the whole Empire over the naval victory off the Falkland Islands, which has aroused much enthusiasm in the United States.

ALLEGED SUBMARINES AT DOVER.

London, Dec. 11.
Some excitement was caused at Dover yesterday morning by the firing of a battery on the break-water off the Naval Harbour. It is reported that German submarines twice attempted to enter the harbour and were repulsed. The Admiralty has no confirmation of this report.

BEYERS' BODY RECOVERED.

Johannesburg, Dec. 10.
The body of the rebel leader Beyers has been recovered.

COST OF TAKING TOGOLAND.

GERMANS OFFER FROM GOLD COAST.

London, via Peking, Dec. 9.
The operations in the capture of Togoland and in the destruction of the wireless installation at Ramina cost about £80,000.

The Legislative Council in the Gold Coast has resolved to meet all the expenditure incurred in this connexion as proof of its loyal support and sympathy in the righteous war in which the British Empire is engaged.

£80,000 will be contributed to H. M. Government in 1915 by the Gold Coast towards war expenses.

THE FUTURE OF BELGIUM.

STATEMENT OF GERMANY'S INTENTIONS.

London, via Peking, Dec. 9.
A German report states that the leader of the National Liberal Party, Herr Bassermann, in a speech to the members of his party in the Reichstag, made a definite admission that Germany intends to hold permanently the country which she has occupied.

He said: "Let us hold fast to that which we have won and over and above that acquire all that we need. 'By bloody war to splendid victory' that is the motto of this great time."

GERMAN EMPEROR ILL.

London, Dec. 9.
The German Emperor is still in bed, but listened to a report on the military situation.

Amsterdam, Dec. 10.
An official message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has considerably improved. The catarrh is relaxing and his temperature is normal.

AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENT AT COLOMBO.

STORY OF SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER.

The following extract from a letter from one of the Shanghai contingents, dated Colombo, November 16, is kindly sent for publication.
"I arrived here on the 14th late in the afternoon to the tune of a most terrific thunderstorm. We left Peking on the 10th, and three days after we heard by wireless that the Australian boat Sydney had put paid to the Emden's account."

"At 10 a.m. on the 15th, the whole town flocked to the piers and sea-side to see the five Australian contingents arrive. The Colombo volunteers turned out 1,200 strong, marching to the accompaniment of bands playing 'Tipperary.' It was

a grand sight to see the thirty-eight transports and six escorts, including the now famous Sydney, coming along in one line. As the harbour was full of ships, only about twelve of the transports could come in. The Sydney was accorded a great reception. In the afternoon Colombo was seemingly inhabited by Australians only. These Australians are a fine lot of chaps, and we mixed up with them freely. Our company of 110 men looked very small alongside the 38,000, made up of 20,000 Australians, 10,000 New Zealanders and 8,000 Tasmanians. There were 15,000 horses on board, and each ship was a self contained unit.

"One of the sailors of the Sydney told me that their's was the only boat to pick up the S.O.S. wireless signal, and it was a very faint one indeed. The signal was sent as the Emden was bombarding the Cocos Islands Station. The Sydney came up to her, and very quickly disabled her, losing only three killed and fifteen wounded.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

"Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

Berlin, Dec. 10.
The Foreign Office publishes the following report:

Headquarters, Dec. 8.
On the front in Flanders the movement of the troops is rendered difficult by the heavy rainfall in the soaked ground. North of Arras we have made some small progress. A field hospital was burnt down yesterday, probably owing to arson; fortunately there was no loss of life.

The pretensions of the French, that they have made progress in the Argonne do not correspond with the facts. For a long time no French attack has been made there, while the Germans are slowly but steadily gaining ground. The French positions near Malancourt, east of Varennes, were taken on Sunday. The majority of the enemy were killed; the rest, some officers and 150 men, were taken prisoners. A French attack on the German position north of Nancy was repulsed yesterday.

No important news has been received from the East Prussian frontier. In North Poland German troops are on the heels of the enemy, who is quickly retreating east and south-east of Lodz. Besides extremely heavy losses, killed and wounded, as reported yesterday, the Russians have lost about 5,000 prisoners and sixteen guns with ammunition carriages.

No important events in South Poland. The Kaiser has postponed his return to the front for some days on account of the feverish prop-

chial catarrh; he was, however, able to hear the report of the Chief of the General Staff of the Field Army on the military situation.

Berlin, Dec. 10.

The "Deutscher Ueberseedienst" reports:

While the public is awaiting with the keenest interest the numerical results of the victory of Lodz, the General Staff's laconic description "Thorough success" raises the expectation of large subsequent results.

Owing to the nearness of the railway connexion of Czenstochovo with Warsaw it is expected that Field Marshal von Hindenburg will speedily seize the railway, thus compelling the Russians operating eastwards of Czenstochovo to retreat in the direction of Ivangorod which might lead to an irreparable disaster for the Russian army.

The official Austrian bulletin of to-day also tends to show the Russians in a precarious situation, as it reports joint operations of the Austrian and German troops south-west of Petrokov against repeated attacks of the Russians who are trying to force their way from Novoradomsk northward. The bulletin further reports that a considerable battle is in progress in West Galicia where the Germans and Austrians made 1,500 Russian prisoners yesterday. The fighting in the Carpathians is also being continued.

There is no news about the Serbian campaign pending a recasting of the alignment of the forces.

An official Turkish bulletin mentions successful engagements in the region of the Adzar river north-east of Batum, where some ammunition has been captured. Constantinople also reports unsuccessful Russian attacks eastward of the lake of Van in Armenia.

The Rumanian Government has declined the demand of the Russian Minister to seize fort wagon-loads of machinery destined for Turkey.

The French and the British Governments have officially expressed their regret with regard to the violation of the Swiss territory by their military aviators. The Swiss authorities have garrisoned troops with artillery and machine guns in the region of the Upper Rhine to prevent further encroachments of Swiss territory by the French and English aviators trying to cross the South German frontier.

German manufacturers have addressed a letter to the "Berliner Tageblatt" which proves that the "Novoe Vremya," the well known Russian germanophile paper, has been owned by the "London Times" for two years and that England had prepared the Russian public opinion for war against Germany during the last year.

Rome reports, that the Turkish Ambassador has notified King Vic-

tor Emanuel of Italy in a special audience of Turkey's decision to keep off the Holy War from Lybia.

London reports via Petrograd that the British mine-layer Mary has been blown up by a German mine near Lowestoft on the east coast of England.

Dr. Solf, German Colonial Secretary, replying to an inquiry from Boers has stated that Germany did not desire to conquer any territories of the South African Union. On the contrary, she was ready to desist from any hostilities, if South Africa would reciprocate.

It is reported from Athens that public opinion in Greece declines an intervention in favour of Serbia, as Greece thereby would be manacled by Austria-Hungary.

The "Corriere della Sera" reports from Cairo, that all German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, women and children included, have been expelled from Egypt and that 15,000 of them have been conveyed to Cyprus.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

Peking, Dec. 10.

A great military conference will be convened in Peking shortly, with Vice-President Li Yuan-hung or Tuan Chi-kuei Commanding General of Hupeh, in the chair. The object of the conference is to discuss measures to prevent or eventually suppress internal disturbances in the Yangtze valley or in other provinces. All provinces with the exception of Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang, Yunnan and Kueichow will be represented by special military delegates. General Tuan Chi-kuei will stay in Peking till the end of the conference, Vice-General Wang Tsang-yuan being acting commander at Hupeh. The visit of Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of the Navy, to the Yangtze valley is also connected with measures of national defence.

The Tokio "Asahi" understands that the Russo-Mongolian railway agreement provides for the construction of a railway from Verchne Udiinsk via Kiachta to Urga where the line will finally be connected with the Peking-Kalgan railway.

MONDAY.

STEADY PROGRESS ON THE LEFT WING.

Through Reuter's Agency.

London, Dec. 11.

Dutch papers state that the Germans are anxious concerning the situation in western Flanders. They are replacing their losses there from the garrisons in Belgium and have sent thither 7,000 troops from the north of France, and are preparing to abandon Thourout and Thielt before the Allies' advance.

Paris, Dec. 11.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon says that the enemy displayed some activity in the region of Ypres. They delivered several attacks, three of which were completely repulsed. The Germans succeeded in reaching one trench in our first line, but we, continued to progress in the direction of the enemy's lines.

There have been some artillery duels in the regions of Arras and Juvincourt.

We have pushed our trenches forward in the Argonne and repelled two German attacks.

We have consolidated our gains at Varennes, where the German artillery has shown great activity, but caused no casualties. There has been the same activity on the heights of the Meuse.

Our progress in the region of Bois-le-Prete has been maintained and consolidated. We have captured the Asbach railway station, southward of Thann.

There have been artillery exchanges on the rest of the front.

Paris, Dec. 11.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening states that a very violent German attack in the region of Ypres was repulsed. The trench, which was reported in this afternoon's *communiqué* as having been reached by the Germans, has been re-taken by the French. On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

CAPTURE OF LA BASSEE BY THE FRENCH.

London, Dec. 12.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent in the north of France telegraphs that the French captured La Bassée after a brilliant infantry attack.

GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM THE YSER.

Paris, Dec. 12.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon states:—

The enemy has completely evacuated the west bank of the Yser Canal northward of the Ferryman's House; we have occupied that bank.

There have been artillery combats in the region of Arras; our batteries silenced the enemy's guns.

Our heavy artillery in the region of the Aisne silenced the German field-guns and completely destroyed a howitzer battery.

There have been artillery duels and some infantry engagements north-east of Vailly and also in the regions of Perthes and Bois La Grurie; all tended to our advantage.

The enemy's artillery has shown little activity on the heights of the Meuse, whereas ours demolished two of the enemy's batteries; one being heavy calibre guns and the

other anti-aircraft, at Deux Nouds, to the westward of Vignelles-les-Hattonchatel, where also we have blown up a blockhouse and destroyed several trenches.

Between the Meuse and Moselle there is nothing to report. There have been artillery duels in the Vosges, and in the region of Senones we have consolidated the positions gained the preceding day.

SOISSONS CATHEDRAL DESTROYED.

Boulogne, Dec. 12.

The capture of Vermelles is important as it threatens German communications along the main road from Lens to La Bassée.

It is reported that Soissons Cathedral has been destroyed by German artillery fire.

HEAVY ATTACKS AND COUNTER ATTACKS IN POLAND.

PRECIPITATE RETREAT OF GERMAN COLUMNS.

Petrograd, via Peking, Dec. 12.

During the day and night of the 10th there was an energetic advance by the Germans in the direction of Mlava, but they were successfully repulsed. Our troops in their turn then assumed the offensive and pursued the enemy's columns which retreated in disorder. During the nights of the 9th and 10th and on the whole of the following day the enemy continued their furious attacks in the region northward of Lowicz, but were repulsed with enormous losses.

At this period our valiant troops repulsed in all seven attacks. Several of our units allowed the enemy to approach within direct rifle range; our deadly fire then put the enemy to flight.

During our successful advance on the 10th, in the region southward of Cracow, we captured several German guns, some maxims, and 2,000 prisoners, in spite of the enemy's stubborn resistance.

There are no changes worth mentioning on the other points of our front.

There was no fighting on the Caucasian front on the 9th.

Paris, Dec. 12.

Official:—The Russians have repulsed the Germans everywhere, with heavy losses to the enemy.

EXAGGERATED GERMAN REPORTS.

Petrograd via Peking, Dec. 6.

During the last few days the whole foreign press has been inundated with reports emanating from German sources regarding the number of Russian prisoners, guns and maxims alleged to have been captured by the Germans during the battles fought in November and December.

Obviously, our armies having been in continual action from November 14, we cannot give the exact figures regarding our killed, wounded and missing by specially classifying those no longer in the ranks. This consideration makes it difficult to supply an official denial to the German reports, particularly as the Russian General Staff has, lately, avoided quoting data unless it has been carefully verified. Our enemies take advantage of this fact in the unfairest manner and circulate absurd rumours regarding our losses, the numbers of which their reports increase daily.

JUGGLING WITH FIGURES.

The following reveal how the Germans juggle with figures. In their official despatches they declare that they have not lost a single gun whereas, in the region of Bruzeczyn alone, we captured twenty-three guns and quantities of war materials.

They mention nowhere their losses in prisoners, but through one of our recording offices, where official registers are kept, over ten thousand prisoners have passed.

The Germans make no mention of the transports they burnt during their retreat, nor of the guns and carts, abandoned in the forests, which we are gradually finding.

On December 1 we found, in a forest near Brzeziny, forty-two caissons full of ammunition. The Germans carefully avoid giving any data of the losses suffered by their troops during the battles fought in November and December, but officers experienced in many wars bear witness that never did fields of battle present such an aspect as the roads over which the Germans retreated towards Strykow.

DEAD GERMANS THREE FEET DEEP.

At several points, where the Germans ran the gauntlet between masses of our troops, German corpses lay three feet deep. All the local inhabitants, under police supervision, are engaged in collecting and burying German dead.

Several German divisions, including the Guards, after this retreat, had to be removed from the battle-front owing to the way in which they had been decimated.

The above statements prove the deceit of the Germans in attempting to mislead public opinion both in Germany and abroad.

THE SERBIAN VICTORY.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

London, via Peking, Dec. 12.

The Serbian victory over the Austrians is now complete. On December 6 the Servians captured 21 officers, 8,853 men, 9 machine guns, 6 howitzers and a great quantity of stores.

Paris, Dec. 12.

Official:—The Servians continue to advance and, in the north, have occupied Lazarevatz.

Harbin, Dec. 12.

The Servian Press Bureau announces that, on the 8th, the Servian forces continued the pursuit of the scattered enemy and drove the Austrians from the Uscheetz-Poolen Valjevo line. The enemy attempted resistance only at Valjevo, where it was quickly broken down.

The Servians occupied Valjevo on the 8th and Uscheetz on the 9th. The Servians captured, on the 8th, 28 officers, 2,237 men, large quantities of military supplies, one mountain-gun, one quick-firer and twenty field-kitchens. The total booty has not yet been ascertained.

There has been fierce fighting on the northern front along the Kozmay-Varovintza line.

Servian counter-attacks inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and drove them in disorderly retreat.

THE CAPTURE OF KURNA.

London, via Peking, Dec. 10.

The India Office announces that on the capture of Kurna, reported on December 9, 1,100 prisoners and nine guns were taken.

BRITAIN'S VICTORY OFF FALKLAND ISLAND.

ROUNDING UP THE GERMAN MEN-OF-WAR.

London, Dec. 11.

The Press Bureau announces that Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee reports that the total British casualties in the Battle of the Falkland Islands were seven men killed and four wounded. No officers were killed or wounded.

Amsterdam, Dec. 11.

A Berlin official statement announces the sinking of three German men-of-war off the Falkland Islands. It adds: "They were seeking the British men-of-war Glasgow and Canopus, but a very strong British squadron was despatched to destroy our cruisers. We must also reckon as a loss the Nuernberg and the Dresden, as the British vessels are big, fast, and well armed."

THE FRIEDRICH KARL SUNK.

Paris, Dec. 11.

"Le Temps" announces that the Ministry of Marine states that it is reported that the German cruiser Friedrich Karl has been sunk by a mine in the Baltic. Most of the crew were drowned.

* The Friedrich Karl is an armoured cruiser of 8858 tons and was completed in 1904. She carried four 8.2 inch and ten 5.9 in. guns.—Ed.

THE PURSUIT OF THE KARLSRUHE.

London, Dec. 12.

The Admiralty has no confirmation of despatches from Buenos

Aires, which have been received in New York and state that the British Squadron which was victorious over the German Squadron included H.M.S. Shannon, Achilles, Cochrane and Natal. These despatches say that the Germans were caught between the British and the Japanese. The German cruiser Scharnhorst kept firing until her guns were submerged. The Nuremberg was caught after an exciting chase; she refused to surrender and fought until she was sunk.

Firing has been heard off the Chilian island of Mocha; it is believed that an engagement is proceeding between the German auxiliary cruiser Eitel Friedrich and a British man-of-war.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe and the German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm have fled to the vicinity of San Vendra, in Chili. British men-of-war are pursuing them. Their supply ships have been destroyed.

The Shannon is an armoured cruiser of 14,600 tons, completed in 1908, with four 9.2 in., ten 7.5 in. and sixteen 12 pr. guns. The Achilles' Cochrane and Natal are armoured cruisers of 13,550 tons with six 9.2 in. guns each and smaller weapons.—Ed.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM JAPAN.

London, Dec. 11.

The Japanese Minister of Marine has telegraphed to Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, his heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the splendid British victory off the Falklands.

Mr. Winston Churchill has replied that the British success was largely owing to the powerful and untiring assistance rendered by the Japanese Fleet. The expulsion of the Germans from the East was complete and their return would be extremely difficult and hazardous. Commerce was now free from Mozambique to South America.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM SERBIA.

London, Dec. 12.

The Press Bureau announces that the Serbian Government has telegraphed its congratulations on the British naval victory.

Sir Edward Grey replied expressing the British Government's sincere thanks, adding "We are filled with admiration at the brilliant victories recently achieved by the gallant Servians, which are greatly contributing to the success of our common cause."

END OF THE REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN AFFAIR FOR THE POLICE.

London, Dec. 11.

The Press Bureau announces that the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, Viscount Buxton, in a despatch to Mr. Lewis Har-

court, Colonial Secretary, states that the rebellion is practically ended. A few small bodies of rebels may give a little trouble, but the affair is rather for the police than the military.

London, via Peking, Dec. 11.

The following telegram has been received from the Governor-General of South Africa:—"The rebellion is now practically at an end and only small bodies of rebels remain at large. Yesterday Wessels, at Serfontein, surrendered with 1,200 men. In all about 7,000 rebels have been captured. The operations have been concluded with minimum losses to the Union forces."

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR.

A SUCCESSFUL WEEK'S OPERATIONS.

Anglo-Chinese Agency.

London, Dec. 12.

The Allies are optimistic as the result of a successful week's operations.

The British naval victory has been enthusiastically welcomed in the United States and South America, inasmuch as the trade routes are now free of hostile ships.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Great Britain at Mr. Winston Churchill's acknowledgement of the help rendered by Japan in clearing the Pacific, while the newspapers emphasize her invaluable naval assistance.

The complete overthrow of the Austrian army operating against Serbia renders it doubtful if Austria will be able to continue fighting much longer, especially since Russia has routed the Austrian and German troops south of Cracow.

The German troops are reported to have been practically worn out by their recent efforts in Poland, but it is believed that the fighting is likely to be protracted inasmuch as the German Emperor's hopes lie in a victory in the east.

The Germans admit that they are not able to advance in the western theatre of war, where the Allies are likely to take the offensive at an early date. The British troops are enthusiastically carrying out their work.

Turkey is scattering fictions broadcast, but her army is unable to gain a success at any point. It is thought probable that the Young Turks will have to face an internal revolution shortly. Turkey has already earned the displeasure of Italy by the violation of her Consulate at Hodeida.

GEN. BARNARDISTON IN TOKIO.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Tokio, Dec. 12.

General Barnardiston, Commanding the British Forces in North

China, arrived in Tokio at 9.40 this morning. He was received by the highest military and civil officials. The arrangements made to express appreciation exceeded even those for Admiral Kato and other returning Japanese commanders.

The station was elaborately decorated and 1,000 school-children, who were assembled there, greeted General Barnardiston with salutes of cheering and Banzais. General Barnardiston was deeply impressed and repeatedly acknowledged the children's reception.

The route leading to the Imperial Hotel was lined by thousands of cheering people.

The week's programme includes visits to the principal points of interest and many entertainments. General Barnardiston will be received in audience by the Emperor of Japan, probably on the 16th, and will be the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Tokio Municipality and at a reception at the British Embassy.

The editorials of the morning papers eulogize General Barnardiston's cooperation with the Japanese forces at Tsingtao and characterize to-day's event and the conditions under which General Barnardiston arrives, as marking a new era in the relations of East and West and of a better understanding between Occidentals and Orientals. They say that it sets the seal for ever on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

THE GENERAL ASTONISHED AT HIS WELCOME.

Tokio, Dec. 12.

General Barnardiston said to Reuter's representative that the warmth of his reception astonished and delighted him. People at Home talked of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, but it was only when one fought by the side of Japanese troops and saw the rejoicing of the Japanese people in the fact of that cooperation did one understand how the reality of the Alliance was appreciated in Japan.

A special compliment to the visitor was a band playing in his honour. A band has not played in public in Tokio since the death of the Empress Dowager, except during the celebration of the capture of Tsingtao.

THE INSURANCE ON BRITISH CARGOES.

London, Dec. 11.

The Government rate of insurance on cargoes has been reduced from two guineas to one and a half.

THE ARREST OF A BRITISH CONSUL.

PROMPT ACTION BY ITALY.

Rome, Dec. 12.

Turkish gendarmes, on November 11, forcibly arrested the British

Consul at Hodeidah, Mr. G. A. R. Richardson, who had taken refuge in the Italian Consulate. The news reached Erythraea on the 29th and the man-of-war *Giuliana* was despatched immediately and arrived at Hodeidah on December 3. The Italian Ambassador at Constantinople has demanded reparation.

THE PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF BRITONS OVERSEAS.

GIFT OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

London, Dec. 11.
His Majesty the King has consented to become Patron of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, which was originated by Lord Selborne, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon and other eminent men. It is proposed that British residents in foreign countries contribute a gift of a man-of-war to the Admiralty.

NEW CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

London, Dec. 11.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Wolfe Murray has been appointed Chief of the General Staff in succession to General Sir C. W. H. Douglas, who died recently.
Lieut.-Gen. Murray was appointed to command the Imperial troops in South Africa in March last.—Ed.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR NOVEMBER.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT IN ENGLAND.

London, via Peking, Dec. 10.
The Board of Trade announces that the recorded value of exports of British produce in November amounted to £24,000,000, excluding the very large value of the commodities exported to France for the use of the army. The value of imports in November amounted to £56,000,000, being an increase of £4,400,000 over October.
7,000,000 cwt. of wheat was imported into the United Kingdom at an average price of 42/10d. per imperial quarter. In Austria the price of wheat was nearly double, being 76/9d. per quarter in Vienna, while in November maximum prices were being fixed. Cocoa in Hamburg at the end of November was 142s. and 145s. a cwt. for two standard descriptions as compared with 58s. and 65s. for the same description in London.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

SELECTED SHANGHAI CANDIDATES.

The following gentlemen are amongst the candidates who have been selected by H. M. Minister, Sir John Jordan, to receive Commissions in the Army under the terms recently published.

Messrs. K. Parsons, J. E. Needham, H. S. Oppe, H. L. Norcock, W. J. C. Budd, W. R. Brandt, J. Waterhouse, H. M. Hind, F. Hayley Bell, S. B. Neill, L. E. P. Jones, T. M. MacQueen, P. Lambe, B. R. Jackson, C. L. Maxwell, G. U. Robins, D. Brand, J. K. Brand, E. C. Fry, H. V. Wilkinson, R. V. Harris, B. D. C. Morgan, F. G. Payne, W. N. Lowe, A. C. Brennan-Cradock, F. G. C. Walker, H. S. Sweeting, H. Symes, and H. McGhee.

The appointment of candidates is subject to their ability to pass the requisite medical examination.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

"Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

Berlin, Dec. 11.

The Foreign Office publishes the following report:

Headquarters, Dec. 9.

West of Reims the Germans were obliged to bombard the farm of Picherie although it was bearing the Red Cross flag, because it had been ascertained beyond doubt by aviators' photographs that the French had hidden a heavy battery directly behind the farm.

The French attacks near Souain and on Varennes and Vauquoise have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. We have gained ground at different places in the Argonne and have made a number of prisoners.

In the fights north of Nancy the French had heavy losses, the German losses being small in proportion.

No news have been received from the East Prussian theatre of war.

In North Poland the German troops are in near contact with the Russians who stopped in a strongly fortified position eastward of the Miazga river. Fighting around Lowicz is being continued.

In South Poland the Austrian and German forces have again attacked the enemy successfully.

The "Deutscher Ueberseedienst" reports:

According to an official Austrian bulletin the Austrians have dislodged the Russians from a position between Wieliczka and Dobczyce, south-east of Cracow. The Austrian attack is being continued. The number of prisoners is still unknown, but it amounts already to over 5,000.

The Austrians and the Germans again have repulsed all Russian attacks south and west of Petrokov.

The Austrian offensive movement south of Belgrade is progressing. A number of prisoners have been taken.

There is no news from Turkey.

The German Emperor addressing deputations of the Eastern Austrian and German armies, declared that the war must be carried on until a long lasting peace is reached.

Spanish diplomatic circles are convinced that France will soon be forced to send two army corps to Morocco.

Germany has immediately replied to the Pope's suggestion of a Christmas truce in the affirmative under the condition, of course, of the consent of all other belligerents.

The Constantinople police have arrested seven Japanese spies.

The Stockholm paper "Socialdemokraten" in a Petrograd letter, describes the increasing exasperation caused by political persecution, by which also the war enthusiasm of the middle classes is being damped.

The "Russki Invalid" states, that Russia lost, up to December 4, 60,000 commissioned officers, killed, wounded and prisoners.

Professor Milyukow, the leader of the Russian trade party, says in the paper "Retch" that negotiations between Russia and the Balkan States have disappointed Russia and that they have proved that a Balkan Union is impossible.

A field hospital at Lille has been set on fire by French civilians to cause confusion among the German garrison. The German soldiers have rescued all the wounded, among them some French soldiers.

In consequence of the Swedish shipwrecks in the Schären, caused by Russian mines all Swedish steamship companies have stopped the traffic between Sweden and Russia.

The annual report of the Brazilian Bank of Germany states, that England is injuring her own interests by disturbing the world's shipping and especially the Brazilian market.

A memorandum of the Swiss Federal Council complains that the English have seized and sold by auction corn which was imported via Rotterdam and which was destined for Switzerland.

The French have seized the Italian str. Iampa and have brought her to Villefranche.

Turin reports that the English at Cairo have forced the Germans and Austrians, even the people sick in bed, to depart under an escort of native troops to the Sudan.

The Rumanian Cabinet has again resolved to maintain Rumania's neutrality.

The "Daily News," "Manchester Guardian," "Labour Leader" and other English papers state that the English war loan has been raised not by the savings of the public but by the note press of the Bank of England.

(Continued on page 889)

THE STRUGGLE IN POLAND.

Dec. 12.

The latest Russian survey of operations in Poland during the latter portion of November and Mr. Francis McCullagh's letter published to-day enable us not only to get a concise view of the struggle in the eastern theatre back to the beginning of October, but also to make a guess at what is now being attempted on both sides. And at the outset let one point in fairness be remarked. In his admiration for German mobility, which indeed no one would underestimate, Mr. McCullagh appears to be very much less than fair to the Russian armies. Doubtless General Sheidemann committed a grave error—for which he has been duly punished—in not knowing that the Germans were within eight miles of Warsaw on October 11. But what of the bravery with which the Siberian army corps withstood the assault of superior German troops and vastly superior artillery for "four-and-forty dreadful hours?" Naturally Warsaw was in a panic and the streets full of wounded and dispirited soldiers. There remained enough men and enough spirit in them to hold the city's approaches till help came. Moreover, while the Germans were undoubtedly swift, were the Russians quite so slow as Mr. McCullagh makes out? The battle of Warsaw began on the 11th. By the 13th as Mr. McCullagh shows, and as a former Russian *communiqué* told us, the Russians had got forces round by west and south, through Novo Georgievsk and Gura Kalwaria—after a march of eight days under the most desperate conditions of flooded valleys and rivers overflowed—and the Germans were taken on three sides. As Mr. McCullagh says "the Russians were in a superiority of four to one." He does not say how they achieved this, although he emphasizes that the German line of attack was a complete surprise which necessitated entirely new dispositions by the Russians. If the conflict in Poland excites wonder at the German dash and audacity, it surely enhances very greatly the credit due to the Russians for their ability to grasp a new situation and their tenacity in coping with it.

To make the series of operations intelligible let us imagine the field of them as a very rough parallelogram, top and right sides enclosed by the Vistula; bottom and left by Galicia, and Silesia and Posen; with Warsaw at the right-hand top corner; Cracow at the left-hand bottom corner; Kalisch about the middle of the left side; Czenstochovo midway between Kalisch and Cracow; and Thorn at the left-hand top corner. At the beginning of October, as a Petrograd *communiqué* has described, the Russian dispositions were ready for the advance through Galicia against Silesia, and presumably, also, down the Vistula towards Thorn. Then, as Mr. McCullagh describes, came that surprising advance against Warsaw diagonally from the lower left side of the parallelogram: and we know how that was met and crushed. Thereupon Von Morgen fled back the way he had come, so successfully destroying all roads that the Russian pursuit was grievously hindered. Once inside the German frontier, the German general began to transport his troops northwards towards Thorn, and in the middle of November was ready for a fresh diagonal attack, from the left-hand top corner of the parallelogram down to the right-hand bottom corner thus threatening the rear of the Russian forces which were working along the old line towards Kalisch, with a long wing stretching out northwards to the Vistula. Actually the Germans managed to break through into the region eastwards of Lodz. But they had reckoned without the Russian reserves still further to the rear and with the strength of the Russians at Lowicz and at Petrokovo. It is impossible to convey an exact idea of the position without a map, but the practical effect was that again the Germans were hemmed in on three sides. When the "Morning Post" correspondent telegraphed from Petrograd comparing their position to that at Paardeberg, there is little doubt that he was only anticipating what the Grand Duke Nicholas hoped for, and what might have happened if the Russian forces from Lowicz had been able to get round westwards and southwards across the German line of retreat. General Rennenkampf, says this writer, was cashiered for being two days late. That

seems likely to be true. The Germans ran the gauntlet of Russian fire on both sides, but had still an opening to get back to their entrenchments in the regions of Strykow, Lodz and Zdunskavola, roughly in the middle of the parallelogram, where they still are.

The secret of German strategy lay in the wonderful railway system existing within the German frontier. If the first diagonal attack failed—the merit of which lay in its unexpectedness—it would be possible to hurry back to the frontier, entrain for the north and deliver another diagonal attack. The existence of these railways explains the message sent a day or two ago that the Russians did not desire at present to push the Germans over their frontier but to keep them in Poland and if possible destroy them there. Once over the frontier and with the Russians close upon them the Germans must derive immense advantage from their railways which would enable them to concentrate at any point with a swiftness that Russia could not hope to match. Believing then, as we may, that the Russians are in no hurry to push the Germans into Germany, the evacuation of Lodz falls into place as a perfectly sound move, as might have been gathered from the readiness with which it was announced. Lodz formed a salient, a kind of promontory from the Russian front, against each side of which the enemy might beat. Therefore the Russians withdrew and made their front uniform. They may even withdraw further, still keeping that front so strong that the Germans cannot break it, for it is everything to them to keep the enemy in Poland where he cannot move with the celerity given him by his beloved railways, while artillery work, and

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453

the superiority of the Russian foot-soldier, especially with the bayonet, eats out his strength. Against this we see the Germans now striving to effect a double flanking movement from Mlawa and Ziechanowa north of Warsaw, and from Petrokovo south of Lodz. But with these the Russians appear well able to cope.

A GERMAN THREAT TO CHINA.

Dec. 14.

Germany came late into the arena of Chinese action. The length of her official connexion as an empire with things Chinese is but about a fourth of that of Great Britain. Her first treaty dates from 1861, though it was not ratified till 1863, more than twenty years after the date of the first British treaty. Previous to that her representatives in China had been merchants pure and simple, who had no more idea of a seizure of Kiaochow than they had of invading the moon, and who were quite content with such Consular representation as British merchants could, and for many years did, give them. But when Imperial Germany arrived, and when she had settled down into her stride, men discovered that she was in a hurry. The measure of her brusqueness was but the measure of her haste. She wished to achieve in days what other nations had done in decades. Longing for a "place in the sun," she discovered that, during a great part of the year, China is particularly sunny. She looked for lucrative trade: where were trade prospects so promising? Her few Hanseatic representatives of earlier times were soon reinforced by many others. A supplementary treaty was made in 1880, but in the meanwhile Baron Richthofen had spent many months in his still celebrated survey of several of the provinces of China. In view of our present knowledge, it is not a little interesting to remember that in the early sixties he had fixed on Kiaochow Bay as the one spot fitted for a first German foothold on Chinese soil.

But it was not till after the war of 1894-5 that German activity in China became marked. The interference with Japan's retention of Port Arthur was its real introduction, and the last result of that interference we have recently seen. Its first effect

was, however, to awaken Richthofen's long-slumbering aspiration. A fortunate massacre provided the excuse. Kiaochow was taken. Only two years before Germany had based her opposition to Japan on a declaration that the establishment of a foreign Power on China's sacred soil could not be tolerated! So early had the Imperial Government shown its slight regard for its own pledged word. It was this action more than any other that brought about the Boxer rising. When in their march eastward, Tung Fu-hsiang's men were asked where they were going, they replied, "To turn the Germans out of Kiaochow!" The crushing burden of the Boxer debt which China now staggers under is thus distinctly traceable to the precipitate action of 1898. Since then German intrigue has been responsible for not a little of the additional financial load which the new Chinese Government has to bear. Before the revolution, and when England and France, knowing the rampant corruption in Manchu circles, were determined on an honest supervision of loan expenditure, the German representative attained high official favour in Peking by declaring that he desired no such inquisitorial procedure, and there is ample reason to believe that similar complaisance has maintained to the present time some of the hold then acquired.

German policy in the broader political sphere in China has been essentially opportunist within certain well-defined lines. Prince Bülow has told us that Germany would not herself initiate a disruption of China, but when that had been begun, he said, the German motto would be "the devil take the hindmost!" Germany, therefore, has entered into various engagements with China, and with other Powers respecting her, in one of which, the Yangtze Agreement. England has had two opportunities of measuring the amount of trust there is to be placed in the pledges of Germany: first when she declared that Manchuria was not included under the term "China," and next, when in 1902, on the evacuation of Shanghai, she tried her utmost to strike a blow at British interests. These however were aside from the central point of German development. That was Tsingtao and the province within which that port is placed. We are indebted to a

very recent German apologist for a definite statement regarding the intention of Germany in fortifying her new acquisition. "The character of the fortifications," says the writer, "as demonstrated by the recent siege, proves that it was never intended to establish a fortress against European enemies of Germany, or their bellicose allies." That is definite enough for China to judge, without much difficulty, against whom the fortifications were intended. Moreover, the truth of the statement is affirmed by the evident bias in the mind of the German Emperor against the yellow race. It was he who gave the greatest impetus to the "Yellow Peril" outcry. On three several occasions he has expressed his aversion regarding the Chinese. It was on the departure of Prince Henry to China, with his extraordinary naval escort, that the "mailed fist" speech was made. It was China who was to suffer from it. It was to the troops leaving for China in the Boxer year that the "no quarter" oration was directed. Not for a thousand years was any Chinese to dare "to look askance at a German" after the lesson had been taught. Last, but equally characteristic, was the bombastic demand that Prince Chun should three times kowtow before the Potsdam throne with its War Lord sitting on it. Prince Chun steadfastly refused, and the world laughed consumedly. That, however, was a venial offence compared with the crime China has been guilty of now—the crime of watching the capture of Tsingtao without striking a blow to save it. Dr. Yen, Chinese Minister in Berlin, is reported to have already warned Peking what it has to expect on that account. The twenty millions sterling lost in Tsingtao count as nothing against the rage and vexation of the disgrace. In two

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words, China must "look out" We would hint to her, however, that the warning is followed with a very big "if." Germany will have to be very successful in Europe before she can harm China. Mr. Asquith's "Wait and see" is a useful motto in such circumstances.

THE WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR.

Dec. 15.

THREE months have passed since the Battle of the Aisne began and impatient anxiety on the part of onlookers of the allied nations has given place to quiet confidence. Not one but many battles have been fought along the front of 300 miles which was formed by the opposing armies following the German retreat from the Marne, but the Germans have repeatedly failed to penetrate the allied line or turn either flank. On the contrary they now find themselves seriously threatened on the left wing while their position on the right is well-nigh desperate. Notwithstanding the large masses of troops available, the German attempt to reach the north-west coast of France was frustrated, and the Germans were thrown back after what has been described as the bloodiest battle in history. For three weeks 500,000 German infantry, artillery and engineers and four divisions of cavalry, tried to pierce the allied line in the region of the La Bassée Canal, and when they fell back the fields and swelling seaside dunes were littered with dead. Not even the German Emperor's visit to Courtrai and Thielt could make his troops perform the impossible; the Germans fought stubbornly but were repulsed by a superior enemy who exacted a heavy toll for the reckless disregard of life which was shown. On November 11 the Prussian Guard was shattered on the British lines in Flanders and since that time the Germans have not made any concerted forward movement although they have stoutly contested every foot of the ground which the Allies have sought to gain. The violent bombardment of Ypres, which was reported on November 23, was regarded more as an act of wanton destruction than as a serious preliminary to an effort to take the town. That such an offensive would have proved abortive has been demonstrated by subse-

quent events; the enemy's infantry attacks were repulsed and on November 29 it was stated that the allied troops had secured various *points d'appui* both to the north and south of Ypres. Nevertheless even to-day the Germans continue to make attacks on the allied line at this point.

Farther south, near A ras, the German attacks have been repulsed, but the enemy continues to show great activity in this region, no doubt with the object of delaying the advance for which the Allies appear to be preparing. The region between Bethune and Lens was brought prominently before the public by a brilliant attack, reported on December 2, which the Allies carried out on the Chateau and park of Vermelles. After a hot encounter in which three batteries of large calibre guns were damaged by the Allies, the Germans were driven out of a part of the village and some trenches were taken. For two months Vermelles had been the scene of a most determined struggle and its capture is important inasmuch as it threatens the German communications along the main road from Lens to La Bassée. Immediately after this reverse the Germans delivered an artillery attack on the allied positions a little farther to the west of Lens, but the Allies were able to establish themselves in the position they had taken, and on December 7 it was announced that the capture of the village of Vermelles had been completed. The following day the Allies advanced between La Bassée and Vermelles and, although the report of the correspondent of the "Daily Mail" that the French have captured La Bassée is not confirmed, they are undoubtedly pushing forward with considerable vigour with the object of compelling the retreat of the enemy from more southern points.

North of the Lys the Allies have also made headway in the past ten days. It was reported on December 5 that two lines of German trenches had been taken and that part of a village near Longemarck had been occupied. The ferryman's house or the right bank of the canal, half-way between Dixmude and Ypres, the possession of which had been keenly disputed for a month, was captured, and repeated attempts to retake it have been unsuccessful. Moreover, a French *communiqué* issued on Saturday stat-

ed that the enemy had completely evacuated the west bank of the Yser Canal, northward of the ferryman's house, and that the Allies had occupied the position. A week ago correspondents reported that the way to Roulers was open to the Allies, who were strengthening their positions and thus making a German advance in this region almost an impossibility. The Germans appear to be somewhat anxious concerning the situation, and it was reported in a telegram dated December 11 that they had begun to replace their losses from the garrisons in Belgium, had sent 7,000 men from the north of France and were preparing to abandon Thourout and Thielt. Meanwhile the French have been active on the right wing, where the importance of the operations is out of all proportion to the amount of information given out, and established themselves in strong positions in Alsace, on the Moselle and in the Vosges, where the Germans have been driven from the heights commanding the frontier. In the region of Reims the enemy have been compelled to evacuate trenches, and all the German counterattacks in the Argonne have been repulsed, while along the line of the Meuse the French have obtained a marked advantage in the artillery duels. It will be seen from the foregoing that, with the Russians pressing the Germans in the eastern theatre of war considerable developments in the situation may take place at any moment, although the operations are of such magnitude that a further exercise of patience may be compelled by strategic considerations. At all events there is no reasonable ground for apprehending a general success of the enemy in the western theatre of war.

THE COUNCIL AND OPIUM.

Dec. 16.

It is a matter for sincere regret that the opium question, at least as regards the situation in Shanghai, should not have been approached from a more reasonable standpoint and that considerations of justice, equity and the business standing of Shanghai as a whole should have been brushed aside as matters of no importance. That the trade in opium in the Settlement and the licensing of opium shops must be stopped, is agreed on both by the Council and the

anti-opium party. The point of difference thus narrows itself to one of the time to be allowed for complete suppression of the traffic. That the quantity consumed in the Settlement is decreasing is evident from the fact that while the consumption in 1912 with 397 shops was 7,611 chests, that in 1914—up to November 30—with 609 shops was only 3,721 chests. The consumption figures have been showing gradual reduction month by month during the past year and a half. The increased number of licences, in spite of the Council's quadrupling the licence fee, is doubtless attributable to the numbers of Chinese who are anxious to make money out of imported opium—always the rich man's luxury be it remembered—before the available amount is exhausted. Such increase has meant more revenue for the Council, although that was not its intention in raising the fees, but it has not meant any increase in the quantity consumed, indeed the very reverse. The course proposed by the Council will still further restrict consumption, and thus by 1917 a complete stoppage of the opium traffic in the Settlement, could be brought about without unnecessary dislocation in trade.

The attacks made on the Council in respect of its opium policy have ignored one important point. The chairman has shown in his letter of December 7 that the resolution of 1908 referred to divans or "saloons," where opium was sold for public consumption on the premises. But whether the Council can stop the licencing of shops selling opium for private smoking—not to speak of the effect such a stop, if possible, would have on the life and trade of the community—is a very different matter. In an article published yesterday, we showed how the trade in opium is in accord with treaty rights of British subjects and no one needs to be reminded how the Chinese Government has consistently violated these treaties by all sorts of unlawful acts. What, now, would be the plain meaning of stopping all licences for the sale of opium? It would mean that the Council tacitly admitted that treaty rights are of no value in the Settlement, which is under foreign control. The possible and probable consequences of such an admission in the future are unthinkable. What advantage might not the Chinese take of such a prece-

dent? To-day, it is opium that lies under the ban of Chinese officialdom; to-morrow, it may be piece goods, or some other article of manufacture. The course which the anti-opiumists are urging the Council to follow is directly antagonistic to the future security of all foreigners, with treaty rights, in China. Moreover, there are great difficulties in the way of the Council's taking the action suggested. It has no right to stop the trade without the consent of the Diplomatic Body in Peking; and such consent is not obtained in a day. More important to remember, the Council lays itself open to be mulcted in heavy damages, if the judicial authorities consider that the rights of the traders, foreign and Chinese, have been violated. Why all this trouble, when it is patent that the trade will die of itself in about two years, and when it is clear that the trade could not be suppressed so long as the stocks have paid duty and remain in Shanghai?

Even admitting however, for the sake of argument, that the licences could be stopped at once, for the joy of despoiling the abused opium merchant, we have to consider what effect such stoppage would have upon the whole business life of the community—not to speak of its effects on the trade of China. It is an economic truism that no one trade can prosper or suffer without affecting others. The holder of opium is at the same time a buyer of piece goods; when his opium is made valueless he is not able to buy piece goods. The merchant or depositor has his money in the bank, which pays interest to him out of the profits it derives from the loans on the security of opium; if such security loses all value, the depositor or merchant suffers equally with the banks or the owner of opium. Any ill-judged action taken with regard to opium, means a very wide, if not complete dislocation of the business life of Shanghai and the ruin of thousands of people who have had nothing to do with opium, involving, in all likelihood a catastrophe, the like of which has never been known in China trade. For years, Shanghai has suffered from depression owing to the rubber boom, the revolution, the rebellion and, now, to the European war. Is it just or reasonable to superimpose yet another catastrophe, when business begins to show some slight signs of recovery, by closing a trade

which can claim the full protection of treaty rights, and for which the vast majority of residents, Chinese and foreign alike, have no responsibility whatever?

A HOLY WAR.

Dec. 16.

ONE of the most extraordinary hallucinations of the present day is the belief of a certain type of mind in the possibility of what is called a Holy War, which expression is always meant to cover a united onslaught by the whole Moslem world on some tyrannous infidel Power bent on the destruction of Islam. Doubtless the idea found its origin in various passages of the Koran in which the duty of warring against infidels is plainly set forth. We may cite for example such lines as these:—"I swear by God, in whose hand is my life, that marching about morning and evening to fight for religion is better than the world and everything that is in it, and verily the standing of one of you in the line of battle is better than superero-

ECZEMA SPREAD FROM HEAD TO FOOT

On Little Boy Six Months Old. Had to Be Wrapped in Bandages. Head Terrible Sight. Ashamed to Take Him Out. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Completely Healed Him.

16, Leonard St., Warrington, Lancs., Eng.—"When my little boy was six months old he had a very bad attack of eczema which spread all over his body from head to foot. He looked such a sight, for he had to be wrapped up in bandages as the sores used to be wot. The sores came like pimples which used to burst and sometimes the pain was so great that it sent him into convulsions. His head was such a terrible sight that I was ashamed to take him out."

"This lasted for about two years. I was told he would never get better as the eczema had gotten a complete hold on his system. I then saw the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I gave them a trial. After six dressings with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I saw an improvement so I persevered with them. Before I had used the second box of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap he was completely cured and he has never had any sign of eczema since." (Signed) Alfred Glover, Jan. 21, 1914.

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gatory prayers performed in your house for sixty years." But these were the words of Mohammed himself, written under the influence of a high religious excitement before time had brought about these divisions to which all religions seem fated. In these days it would be as difficult, perhaps more difficult, to unite all Islam than it would be to combine all Christendom. For there are now several sects and divisions in the Mohammedan world, of which the Sunnites, Sunnites, or Sunnis, and the Shiites are the two most notable. The first named are by far the more numerous and the more important.

It is the Shiite Sheikh, or Chief, named Kiazim who is now said to have begun the preaching of a Holy War. There is as much love lost between them and the more powerful Sunnis as there was between the Catholic and Protestant divisions of Christendom in the sixteenth century, and the two are no more likely to unite for any common purpose than were Pope Sixtus V. and Queen Elizabeth of England in the year of the Spanish Armada. If writers who talk so easily of Holy Wars would be good enough to turn to their books of reference they would in all probability meet with something like a shock. Volume after volume may be examined in which the index is absolutely silent as to Holy Wars, unless it be those wordy wars so admirably fought out by doughty warriors like Bunyan and Fuller. If by chance one does find the actual entry looked for, it will probably have the further addition, "See Crusades." As a matter of fact it is impossible to find any such widespread conflict in history as the term is usually held to cover. At various times there have been suggestions of such conflicts just as there are now, and, it would seem with just as little foundation. We can remember rumours of one Holy War against the French. There were threats of another against the Italians at as recent a date as 1911. But perhaps the one most threatening, and most believed in, was the war of the Mahdi against Great Britain and Egypt in the Sudan during the years 1881 to 1898. It was during all that long period, when the Soudanese at one time were marching in triumph to triumph, that a Holy War of really respectable dimensions was

at one time looked for. But even then the temptation failed in strength, or the more calculating religious mind of the nineteenth century questioned the reality of the divine command of him who claimed it. It was all very well for the fantastic imitator of the original Prophet of Islam to praise poverty, and show himself by day in jibba and patched shirt, but it was also known to his immediate surrounding that his nights were passed in silken robes on perfumed couches. An ascetic by day, he was a voluptuary by night, and as such failed to convert any who had a glimmering of the truth.

Since his day no successor has appeared with anything like his apparent chance of success, and the idea that the Sheikh of the Shiites, whose few followers are practically confined to a district of Persia, is going to raise the Moslem world is but another of the hallucinations which seem to be so plentiful in the Wilhelms-trasse. If numbers alone were against him, his task would be an impossible one. But when to adverse numbers he has to add sectarian hate, the hate of the orthodox for the heretical, it is plain that all danger from such a source is so negligible as to be quite contemptible. We know already what was expected, or at any rate hoped, when Turkey was coerced into throwing in her lot with Germany and Austria. We know besides how those hopes have been dashed to the ground. India has not risen in her hundreds of millions to dethrone the British *raj*. On the contrary, her Moslem sons, grateful for the perfect freedom of their faith, and the evident respect shown for it by the Government of India, have willingly expressed their loyalty and sent of their best and bravest to fight for the right on the stricken fields of Belgium and France. The Sultan of Zanzibar, himself a Moslem, has written to like effect and so admonished his subjects. The Ameer of Afghanistan, whom the German press had sent to attack the plains of India in the earliest weeks of the war, has written a cordial message to the Governor-General of India expressive of friendship and faith. Even Egypt, from which so much was expected, remains restful and at peace. The bolt has been shot. It has missed its mark, and a Holy War is as far from developing as it ever was.

MANCHURIA'S NEED OF MEN.

A SCHEME FOR ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Dec. 4.

There are signs that in the coming Spring the Chinese Government officials throughout Manchuria will be busy with affairs of great importance for the welfare of the Republic in general, and the three Eastern Provinces in particular. Already the Central Government has acquiesced in the Governor of Heilungkiang's request for the sending of emigrants from Shantung to this most northern province, where so much labour is required to open up the rich untilled soil. Thousands upon thousands of labourers can be usefully employed by the Government in reclaiming land adjacent to the numerous rivulets that are to be found throughout the region. Others are required for cutting canals, for deepening streams, and for general agricultural work.

Proposed Terms.

The emigrants are to be offered special privileges, including free or cheap passages and railway fares to their destination, and good land to live on at a nominal price. There is no question that such a scheme is bound to become a success, if the financial help promised is forthcoming and if organization is conducted in a proper and business like way. Millions of souls from the densely populated parts of China, where even in the best of times, they eke out a bare existence, can be transported to these practically virgin lands, covering hundreds of square miles, and there, after a little assistance is given for a fair start, they will live, prosper and multiply, soon forgetting their old homes and former hardships, whilst their offspring, born in a splendid though rigorous climate, will become men able to help in preserving the integrity of their country.

The Old Story.

Provincial exchequers, however, are absolutely depleted. This statement is borne out by the fact that even telegraphic communication, which suffered so severely through a storm, at the beginning of November, is not yet in proper working order, and is causing so much inconvenience to the Chinese themselves that complaints have been sent to Peking on the subject. The salaries of officials are in arrears, and Government undertakings are practically at a standstill. The existing state of affairs is well known to the Peking Government and for its own sake it should pay special attention to these naturally rich provinces, and strain every effort to assist them.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Dec. 12.

THE SENTENCE ON
AHLERS.

The sentence on Ahlers, the German Consul at Sunderland, who has been condemned to death on a charge of high treason, is not a whit more severe than the circumstances of the case justified. He was a naturalized Englishman which means, in the first place, that he found life in England preferable to life in Germany, and in the second that he was entirely trusted by the country of his adoption. Years of friendly treatment, of enjoyment of British freedom, were, however, deliberately forgotten. They counted as nothing when it came to a choice between helping or not helping a few reservists to return to Germany. His decision opens up a vista of the most amazing duplicity. It is possible to think that he was swept off his feet in a moment of sudden temptation, but for that to have happened he must have retained an intense love for his original country while all the time, to suit his own purposes, masquerading as a loyal British subject.

GERMANY'S PETROL
SUPPLIES.

Not the least important service which the Russians have rendered in the war has been the restriction of Germany's petrol supplies. A large part of these, some 275,000 tons a year, have been obtained hitherto from Galicia. This stock is now to all intents and purposes cut off, a loss which is compelling Germany to look elsewhere. According to a recent issue of the "Manchester Guardian," a paper which does not jump to conclusions or make ill-considered statements, the loss is being made good from America through Denmark and Sweden. The London correspondent of the "New York Times" appears to think it highly probable that what he calls the "mysterious and important" visit of Lord Haldane, Lord Reading and Mr. Lloyd George to the Continent was directly connected with this trade. Clearly, if it is being carried on, it has got in some way or other to be stopped. That President Wilson will give the British Government all the assistance in his power may be taken for granted. It is, however, not easy to check the trade from that end for, as between America and Scandinavian countries, it is perfectly justifiable.

ABSTINENCE IN RUSSIA.

The decrease in the receipts of the Russian Government from the Spirit Monopoly during September, announced in yesterday's issue, is an extraordinarily convincing indication of the high seriousness with

which the nation has embarked on war. September must have been, from end to end of Russia, an intensely emotional month: a month of just the kind of excitement which sends up the consumption of alcohol by leaps and bounds. At that time, the discipline of war could not have acquired the firm hold over the country that it has now. Mobilization was still in progress: troops were moving in masses into and out of welcoming towns. Everybody knows what generally happens on such occasions and the fact that it did not happen—as the figures prove—argues an immense amount of individual self-restraint, which can only have been exercised in obedience to the loftiest ideal of duty. British journalists in Russia have been saying that the determination of the nation is without parallel in its history. The brief message telegraphed from Petrograd on December 9 bears them out.

Dec. 14.

GENERAL BARNARDISTON
IN JAPAN.

General Barnardiston's reception in Japan sets a seal of special value on the long series of events which have taken him there. The Anglo-Japanese alliance has been existence for a fairly lengthy period and has proved its value in the life of the Far East on a number of occasions. For the first time in its history, however, Japanese and British have fought side by side and it may safely be said that they understand and like each other the better for the event. British officers who took part in the siege of Tsingtao were full of admiration for the splendid organization which the Japanese army evinced: the Japanese on their side had nothing but praise for the spirit of discipline and restraint with which British troops engage in war. No fitter officer could have been found than General Barnardiston to serve with General Kamio and the warmth of his reception represents the genuine gratification of the Japanese people at the entirely successful character of the combination.

THE DESTRUCTION OF
HOSTILE SHIPS.

The naval news contained in today's telegrams indicates that at a very early date the British Admiralty will be able to announce that the ocean highways of the world are quite free of hostile ships. On October 23 the Admiralty stated that nine German cruisers were on the high seas and that seventy men-of-war of the Allies were searching for them. It was added that the discovery and destruction of the enemy was but a matter of time, patience and luck owing to the vastness of the oceans and the innumerable

archipelagoes. Since then the Geier has been interned at Honolulu, the Königsberg "bottled up" and the Emden destroyed. The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nürnberg were accounted for at the Battle of the Falkland Islands, while the Dresden cannot hope to escape. Further the Karlsruhe, accompanied by the auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm, is being hunted down and the supply ships have been captured. It is not clear whether any other German auxiliary cruiser is still on the seas, but, if there should be, her only hope is to run for a neutral port, there to be interned. Some critics of the Admiralty, from their comfortable arm-chairs, would have preferred to see the German cruiser-hunting carried out at an earlier date, but the Admiralty knows its business best and the conveying of troops from the Dominions and India and other important duties were considered to be more pressing. For the future the removal of the hostile vessels means that British trade and commerce can be carried on without any fear of molestation while, if need be, practically the whole of the allied fleets may concentrate in European waters.

COUNT BERNSTORFF'S
BLUNDER.

Count Bernstorff's attempt, in which we commented a short time ago, to breed trouble between Great Britain and the United States by raising the bogey of a German invasion of Canada and its consequences for the Monroe Doctrine seems to have been an even more complete fiasco than we supposed. "The World" speaks of the incident in the following terms.

"The German attitude towards the Monroe Doctrine has always left a great deal to be desired from the American point of view. German political writers habitually treated the doctrine as a piece of contemptible Yankee impudence and this is rather a dubious occasion for a German diplomatist to raise hypothetical questions as to the extent of the application of the doctrine in a hypothetical campaign against Canada. Should German troops ever invade Canada the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the specific case will be defined in Washington, not in Berlin."

That is about as nasty a rebuke as any diplomatist could possibly get. To call Count Bernstorff's the biggest blunder German diplomacy has made would be unfair to other mistakes, but it certainly ranks pretty high in the list.

ALIEN GOLFERS.

A representative meeting of Golfers took place in London recently to discuss the attitude to be adopted towards German and Austrian members of Golf clubs in the London district. That any discussion should have been necessary seems at first sight to point to a regrettable break down in the ordinary amenities of Club life. It ought

surely to have been possible, one is inclined to say, to keep politics separate from games even in war time. On the other hand, there are probably no social gatherings in the country where men meet on such intimate terms as they do in Golf Clubs, nor is there any game more popular with the men who are most closely in touch with all that is going on in government circles. The suspicion that Germans might take advantage of the position which membership of certain clubs gives them is not by any means pleasant. For its existence, however, and the practically unanimous resolution to expel them they have only themselves to blame.

Dec. 15.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Turkey's reply to the demand for an apology which Italy has addressed to her will be awaited with considerable interest. It is clear that the forcible arrest of Mr. G. A. R. Richardson at the Italian Consulate in Hodeidah—a flourishing sea port on the east coast of the Red Sea—has aroused very great indignation. Italian feeling has had to support a heavy strain during the past few months. Large sections of the Italian nation are in open sympathy with Great Britain, yet up to the present the Government has struggled to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality. An event of this kind may well make a continuation of the policy impossible. The mere fact that Turkey has entered the contest threatens Italian interests at various points and an insult to the Italian flag will, unless a proper apology is forthcoming, increase the chances of Italy taking a hand in the war to the point of certainty.

THE ACTIVITY OF THE GOEBEN.

When the Goeben was last heard of she was undergoing repairs at Ismod, in the Sea of Marmora, after an engagement with the Russian Black Sea fleet. The Russian fleet, it will be remembered, came up under cover of a fog and the Goeben was reported to have suffered pretty severely. The "specialists from Berlin" who, according to a Reuters message from Harbin, dated December 8, predicted that the damaged cruiser would be ready for work again in two weeks obviously diagnosed her condition accurately, for she has put to sea again and endeavoured to bombard Batoum. The attempt does not appear to have been very determined—possibly German intelligence was at fault and the cruiser did not know how strong Batoum is. Its harbour is naturally pretty well protected and artificial defences were greatly improved some time ago. However, she who fights

and runs away lives to fight another day—next time possibly, against Italy's fleet.

SIMPLIFICATION OF CHINESE.

According to the Chinese Press there appears to be a growing desire amongst Chinese educationalists to simplify the study of their language. Needless to say many Europeans have sighed for some such reform, though a few ardent synologues have objected. To such the piling up of character on character has no terrors. The labour they delight in physics its own pain, until the very thought of minimizing the effort required to become a scholar seems to them to border on sacrilege. The synologues, however, are few: the number who would readily sit down to a study of the language, were some limit set to what it is necessary to learn, is large. And to it, nowadays, must be added the increasing number of foreign educated Chinese whose usefulness to their country is considered to be limited by insufficient knowledge of Chinese classics. Their influence, perhaps, is responsible for the desire which the Chinese Press reports. It is one which deserves the serious consideration of all thoughtful Chinese.

Dec. 16.

HARBIN MUNICIPALITY.

The agreement just arrived at between the British and Russian Governments makes an important change in the administration of Chinese Eastern Railway settlements. Hitherto, outside Russian residents, the only people to take an active part in municipal life have been the Chinese and Japanese. British residents have stood aside, neither paying taxes nor participating in the privileges of self government. Last April, when the municipal elections, which take place every three years, were in progress, our Harbin correspondent hinted that an alteration in the status of British and other European residents was the subject of diplomatic negotiations. These have now borne fruit with the results which our Peking correspondent describes. British residents will pay taxes and be eligible for election to municipal office, a right which should go far towards buttressing the principle of the "open door."

REVOLVER SHOOTING.

The active service revolver competition announced by the Shanghai Revolver Club is particularly interesting at the present time. The conditions, admittedly, are stringent, yet every man who accepts a commission in the British army should be able to make a respect-

able score. During war time the minds of officers and their friends always turn to revolvers, for in Great Britain it is recognized that no officer should consider himself fit to go into action who cannot make fair practice with either hand up to twenty-five yards—the Government weapon is accurately sighted up to fifty. The fact that during the South African War officers departing for the front were frequently presented by their friends with revolvers showed that it was realized that an officer might owe his life, at close quarters, to being able to use a revolver with effect. The British weapon is the Webley pistol; the Germans use the Mauser, which fires ten shots without reloading. The Webley pistol weighs over two pounds and the cylinder is chambered to hold six cartridges. The pistol can be fired by the trigger action for "continuous practice", and by the cocking action for "single practice." It will shoot accurately at fifty yards, but its extreme range is 1,550 yards. As a general rule, however, British officers reserve their weapon for use at close quarters.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

A remarkable proclamation was recently posted in Brussels by the Germans. It stated that, as Paris was infected with cholera, the German Emperor had withdrawn his troops and permitted them to winter elsewhere, where they would enjoy the repose which they had so nobly earned. This was such good news that none of the Allies, least of all the French, could grudge the reason assigned. A cholera epidemic is a very dreadful visitation; but without doubt the Parisians are able to endure with cheerfulness the scourge which the Germans have invented for them. Even if it were a reality, they would probably prefer it to the arrival of the Germans themselves. But such fictions indicate that their inventors either cannot, or dare not, tell the truth. This particular fiction may be more useful than many we have been treated to in Shanghai inasmuch as it may also be used to explain why the German troops do not return to Paris in the spring when, usually, cholera is most virulent.

BICYCLES IN WAR.

In 1899 Lord Roberts, issued a general order commenting on the grand manoeuvres that had just taken place in Ireland. He remarked: "For reconnoitring along a road a single cyclist or a couple could obtain as much information as a troop of cavalry, the usual force to be detached for such a purpose, and would be far less likely to be observed by the enemy." Since then the usefulness of the bicycle in war has been universally recognized and

others masters of song. All this is marvellously true of religion. Dr. Harnack says "no aspiration and no progress has ever been made without the miraculous exertion of an individual will." Think of that: how true it is. We speak of the debt the world owes to the Jews for its religious development. True: but where would Jewish religion have been without Moses? It was Moses who went up into the mount: the people were below worshipping a golden calf. It was Moses, one man, who had a soul capable of receiving a divine revelation: the prophets followed and hard work it was for them to bring people up to their level. Every religion has started with one man. We talk about Christianity, and all kinds of abstractions; cold and dreary they are, but the New Testament speaks of Jesus Christ. Our religion began when a child was born that Christmastide so long ago; not when an idea of love and brotherhood was hatched in some theologian's head. Christianity is Jesus Christ, "a man approved of God" as Peter called him. Faith in him, not in Christianity, saves, and nothing else does. It is wonderful what 'ogs are cleared away if you will see Jesus Christ as your Saviour, and not confuse yourself with doctrines about him. And now consider man as he may be in Jesus Christ. It is still more true that no one can tell what Christ can make of him. For Jesus Christ can bring such infinite possibilities out of a man, because He regenerates and reinforces every faculty of our nature. We believe that Jesus Christ heartily accepted, believed in, obeyed and made by prayer and fellowship our Saviour, can veritably make a man a new creature and make him capable of achievements that would once have seemed impossible and absurd. We hear a great deal of the "superman." There is supposed to be a class of very superior persons—highly gifted, who have a right to look down on us poor people. They are the elite—supermen. But here is the marvel and grace of the Gospel. Jesus Christ purposes, if we will cooperate, to make every one of us a superman. That is why he shed his blood, to lift each sheep out of the pit of sin. The commonest man is a being in whom his Spirit can work, and make capable of wonderful things. While it is true, as I have shown, that every man has by nature wonderful possibilities in him, that appropriate stimulus will draw out, as in the case of Clive: it is still more true of a man when his soul comes under the vivifying influence of the Spirit of God through Jesus Christ. No one can deny that. The history of the Church absolutely teems with illustrations of it: not one church but all churches, for the

Spirit of God takes no notice of our trumpery lines of separation. There was Loyola. Originally a soldier, he became a tremendous religious force and there is no likelihood that any other influence but that of Christ could have effected such a transformation in him: Art and literature and naked dry morality could not. There were John Nelson and John Newton. Nelson, a somewhat drunken stone-mason became Wesley's best evangelist a great saint and preacher: Newton a drunken sailor on a slave trader came to write the well-known lyric.

"Begone unbelief
My Saviour is near."

and other immortal hymns: no one can believe that mere education or literature or any other influence could have evoked the hidden power of these men. It requires the power of God in Christ to recreate men. And this is our contention; Christ can do for us what no one and nothing else can. The history of the Church is a history of surprises. Men with withered souls, withered affections, withered minds, have been reconstituted and filled with divine power. Every man has it in him to become a superman by the grace of God. Not one of us is half the man he could be; for the plain reason that not one of us has opened his heart to Christ as he might have done.

Thus, Jesus still seeks to lift the one sheep out of the pit. His method is to save each soul. Dr. Gwatkin, the great authority on Church history at Cambridge rightly says, "granted that the ancient world needed a searching reform there can be no question that Jesus began at the right end with the individual and family. Saints may live in a rotten state, but the state cannot be sound if private life is rotten." Just so. There is no communal salvation. I believe that in shooting birds you make a mistake if you aim at the whole flock: you must aim at a particular one. And it is so in football, I believe. Players mark their man on the other side. No one charges a whole team. And to compare great things with small, Christ marks us one by one as he did his apostles. "Wilt thou be made whole?" is the question to each of us. Our faith must be our own. The Kingdom of God is a kingdom of redeemed men and women: each unit saved by his grace. The finest work we can all do for the world we live in, is to come under the power of Jesus Christ as this man did. He can evoke our capacities, enrich our nature, add to us graces. It is still as it was when He was here among us. As He gave life to this man's withered hand, so He will give a new impulse, by His love, the strongest thing on earth; His love

to us that will give new life to every withered heart that receives it.

VOLUNTEER CORPS FIELD DAY.

PRACTICE IN CONVOY WORK.

An interesting scheme of field operations was carried out by the S.V.C. in the western district on Sunday. Compared with the ordinary work of the corps, the day's programme was on quite a big scale, the men being out for several hours, and some of them covering from thirteen to fourteen miles. Lieut. Col. Bray was in command and had the satisfaction of seeing the "plan of campaign" well carried out. The parade strength was good, but not so good as it might have been, possibly on account of the number of "Sunday objectors", though it may be noted that for their convenience, early morning services were held at the Cathedral and the Roman Catholic Church. This Sunday parade was held in response to requests from many companies, and is a revival of a practice not uncommon six or seven years ago. The advantage to be gained by holding the parade on Sunday is that much more time can be given to it, and consequently a more ambitious scheme attempted than would be possible on Saturday afternoons during the winter.

General Idea of the Operations.

The general idea of Sunday's operations was that a convoy of the enemy was known to have left the Gordon Road riding school with the intention of marching to a camping ground situated at the junction of the Hungjao and Robicon roads. The convoy was escorted by the Red Force (in command of Major Pilcher) consisting of "A" Company, one Maxim gun mounted on a motor car, and the Light Horse. The opposing (Blue) force in command of Major Trueman, consisted of the Artillery, Engineers, "B" Company, and the Customs. American, German, Portuguese, Japanese, Chinese, and Austrian companies. The Blue force, assembled at the junction of Sicawei and Hungjao roads, received information at 9.30 with regard to the convoy, with orders to attack it. Thus, the convoy commander had to use the best possible means of reaching his destination. The main object being to capture the convoy, the opposing force had to try to separate the escort from its convoy, and capture the latter in any case, dealing with the escort as circumstances demanded.

Along Soochow Creek.

The convoy and part of its escort embarked on the Soochow creek at Markham road bridge and was

towed up west of the Fahwah creek bridge, the Light Horse escorting it on the south bank of the creek. At the Fahwah bridge the convoy and "A" Company disembarked and started off for the camping ground, taking a westerly direction, crossing the Rubicon creek near the Long Village, and working its way towards the western side of the creek. The Blue force was disposed so as to cover the Brennan and Hungjao roads, four companies being detached with their left resting on the Rubicon Road not far from Family Tree, and facing north.

The Convoy Captured.

The convoy succeeded in working its way across the Rubicon creek and on its western side got within a mile and a half of the camp. Then the four companies on the left received information that the convoy had crossed the creek, went in pursuit and stopped its further progress. "A" Company, its escort, was strongly attacked in the neighbourhood of Tall Tree and was badly cut up. Half an hour afterwards, about 1.30, the convoy was captured, about a mile away from the camp. The whole operations were exceedingly well carried out, the units marching well and finishing strongly. The need for more mounted men was felt, but some members of the Light Horse reserve who turned out did most useful work in reconnoitring. Communication with the convoy was also well kept up along the whole route by the Light Horse.

Figures of Attendance.

In view of the innovation of ordering Corps Parades of the Shanghai Volunteers on Sunday instead of on Saturday afternoon, the following attendance list of units at Sunday's parade is of interest:—

Unit	Strength.	Sunday's attendance.	Per cent.
Staff, etc.	9	7	78
Light Horse	52	32	61
Artillery	35	32	91
Maxims	47	34	72
Engineers	57	28	49
"A" Co.	116	51	43
"B" Co.	58	11	18
Customs	31	4	12
Germans	102	28	27
Americans	58	8	13
Portuguese	78	33	42
Japanese	51	21	41
Chinese	95	61	62
Austro Hun.	33	25	75
Buglers	19	10	52

Comparing it with the last Corps Parade, which was on Saturday afternoon, November 28, we note that the Light Horse, Artillery, Maxims, Engineers, and "A" Co. were able to turn out in greater strength on Sunday last; while "B" Co. (2 officers and 9 men), the Customs (1 officer and 3 men), and the American Co. (2 officers and 6 men), each with a rally of less than one-fifth their strength, bring the

attendance down considerably. Excluding the three latter units, Sunday's parade showed a better attendance by about 5 per cent, than the previous Corps parade held on Saturday.

OPIUM IN THE SETTLEMENT.

SOME SOBER FACTS AND FIGURES.

The agitation recently started by Mr. Arnold Foster has culminated in the present proposal to stop licensing opium-shops in the Settlement and thus put an end to opium sales altogether. At this stage it is of no practical value to discuss whether the use of opium is a vice or not, because all parties are agreed that so far as Indian and other foreign opium is concerned the trade should be ended. Also, it is only a waste of effort to discuss the part that the Chinese authorities have played with regard to the treaties relating to suppression of opium traffic; by all dispassionate men it is admitted that China has flagrantly violated the treaties to which she solemnly promised to adhere. Further, there have been many instances showing that China has tried to stop the use of opium by violence, resulting in official murder and oppression. Again, it should be pointed out that China is also not adhering to the term of the Hague convention which distinctly stipulates that a suppression of the traffic should be gradual. Only one other point might be referred to casually with regard to the question of suppressing the opium traffic in the Settlement; that is, that if China had adhered to treaties and not put restrictions on the sale of opium in provinces which are supposed to be open even to-day, it is not at all improbable that there would by now have been no opium question. At present seven provinces are still supposed to be open to the importation of Indian opium, including Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Kuangtung; but it is well-known that directly the opium leaves the border of Shanghai the authorities have been confiscating it.

Municipal Council and Opium.

Reference has often been made in these columns to the unjustifiable action of the Chinese Government, and for the moment we will not allude further to it. The question now is, what the Municipal Council of the Settlement should do or what action it would be justified in taking. On the one hand the Council proposes to stop the sale of opium by the end of 1917, in the meanwhile gradually reducing the number of licences; on the other hand, there are those who suggest an immediate stoppage of the sale by

the stopping of licences. The Municipal Council pays due consideration to the treaty rights of the merchants, to the laws that regulate the Administration and to the general safety and welfare not only of Shanghai, but the whole of the trade of China. The Anti-Opium people are very anxious about putting an end to what they call a vice.

Merchants' Treaty Rights.

The first and most important aspect is the treaty rights of the merchants. Shanghai, although under international administration, is still an integral part of China. The merchants in Shanghai have full right to claim the enjoyment of treaty rights. According to the first Opium Treaty between Great Britain and China, Canton and Shanghai should be the last places to be closed to the opium traffic, in 1917. At present seven provinces are still open, in spite of the second treaty in 1911, which provides for the closing of a province to the trade when there is proof satisfactory to the two Governments that no more native opium is grown within its confines. Even supposing, for argument's sake, that the Government is able to close Kiangsu to the trade, there is still the right of the merchants to trade in Shanghai until every other port and province of China is closed to the traffic.

Another very important point has also to be considered in this connexion. The Chinese Government has been collecting duty on the opium coming into Shanghai. As the export from India stopped in May 1913—even of certified opium, on account of the stoppage of sales at Calcutta—there is no question of further imports. The point is that the Government has collected customs duty on the present stocks, or holds them in bond for future collection of duty. That is to say, that the Government has tacitly approved of the trade in the present stocks—for it would be unjust and even immoral for a Government to collect duty and then block the trade. It is, therefore, evident that the Settlement authorities have no right to do anything which would interfere with a proper sale of this commodity.

China and Shanghai.

It is pointed out that China has closed practically all the country, and that Great Britain has taken no steps to enforce her rights under the Treaty. The merchants complain in the same strain. But two wrongs do not make a right. It is also stated that the treaty rights of the merchants are only in relation to purely Chinese territory, and that the Settlement authorities have nothing to do with them. This is, of course, absurd, because Shanghai is still an integral part of China and the very fact of

the Chinese functioning through the Customs is enough to show that in regard to trade the Settlement can have no rights apart from the treaties between China and the foreign Powers.

A very common mistake, one which is noticeable even in the recent letters to the Council, is all this pother is only to safeguard the interests of a few individuals. As a matter of fact it can easily be shown that the whole business of the Settlement, as well as the whole country is more or less involved. First of all it should be remembered that the sum concerned in this business is over Tls. 40,000,000; and, whatever be the other aspects of the question, few would advise any hasty step, in view of the magnitude of such a sum. Careful inquiries have shown that out of the present stock of 8,000 chests less than a quarter is held by the regular foreign merchants, the rest being in numerous hands, both foreign and Chinese.

All Trades Involved.

Practically every foreign bank is involved, and practically every big Chinese piece-goods yarn or metal dealer is involved and thus the whole trade of the Settlement is interconnected in this business. If the step proposed of stopping all licences were adopted, it would mean that Shanghai trade, and indirectly Chinese trade, would suffer a dead loss of Tls. 40,000,000. When it is remembered that the nett loss in the rubber boom—which was not over Tls. 5,000,000 to Tls. 6,000,000—brought about a blight on the trade of Shanghai for a considerable period—not to speak of its effects on China—it does not need much stretch of imagination to picture what the effect of the attack on opium would be.

Even from the point of view of stopping opium the proposals of the anti-opiumists are impracticable. Apart from the unreliability of news with regard to the growth of and trade in native opium, it must be remembered that no race and no country can be made moral by legislation. Take our own liquor traffic, for instance. Heavy taxes are laid on spirits, but we have never confiscated licences wholesale without compensation, nor made spirits unsaleable. Our policy with regard to drink is to make it more costly to the consumer with a double object; to act as a deterrent on the consumer, and to secure for the state the benefits arising from the sale of a luxury. The Municipal Council has only followed the practice at home by increasing the licence fee from Tls. 4 in 1908 to Tls. 16½ in 1914. That the Council again does not seek to encourage or "perpetuate" the

traffic is shown by the fact that it proposes to stop all licences by 1917.

Settlement must be Equitable.

One cannot get away from the dilemma that opium came here lawfully, China having accepted duty on it. For the Council to make the stock unsaleable would be sheer dishonesty unless full compensation were given. Again, it must be remembered that there is no compulsion whatever to buy opium in the Settlement at a fancy price, or any price. Foreigners do not open these shops and the Council could not put the thousands of Chinese who are engaged in this trade out of business by just giving a month's notice without adequate compensation. In the frame of mind in which we find the Anti-Opiumists it is useless to argue with them about an equitable settlement. No Government in the world would be permitted to take such high-handed steps as they want the Council to take with regard to opium.

Example of Other Countries.

One may remember the example of near by places. Japan in Formosa, Great Britain in Hong-kong and the Straits Settlements, France in Indo-China, and Siam in her territories have found it expedient not to stop the traffic, but to make it a monopoly of the Government—although no one has any right to say that the Governments there are not working in the welfare of the people. We do not propose to ask the Council to do the same, but to object to the gradual stopping of the trade in order to minimize the dislocation arising, is to say the least wilfully silly.

The Council's Powers.

In the heat of the argument, the most important question whether the Council has the right to do what it is asked to do is lost sight of. The proposals seem to indicate that the ratepayers have only to pass a resolution to stop the licences and the rest is done. That is scarcely so. Section 11 of the Land Regulation states that any measure which relates to the change of a bye-law must have the approval of the Diplomatic Body at Peking. And to stop licensing opium would mean to go against a bye-law or to alter a bye-law. There is a difference between the resolution of 1908 for closing divans (in which opium was consumed publicly) and the proposed resolution, stopping the sale of opium altogether in the Settlement. Even when the consent of the Diplomatic Body is obtained, it does not mean that residents and rate-payers of the Settlement lose their right to claim against the Council for taking steps detrimental to their vested rights, and rights that arose out of treaties between foreign countries and China.

A NEW CHINESE FLOUR MILL.

A PROMISING ENTERPRISE.

The Foh Sing Flour Mill, No. 2, the erection of which on the Soochow creek near Gordon road has just been completed, was formally opened on Monday afternoon, and a number of foreign business men accepted the invitation of the proprietors to visit and inspect the mill.

The new mill, which has five storeys and a floor space of 76ft. by 42ft., is the largest single-unit mill in China. There are others having the same output capacity, but these are in two or three or more units, and are therefore less economical. The capital invested in land, buildings, and machinery, reaches Tls. 210,000, of which sum Tls. 92,500 has been spent upon machinery, American throughout, except the ball bearings for the shafting, the latter being supplied by the S.K.F. Ball Bearing Company, of Gottenburg.

How the Mill is Worked.

Twenty-one double-roller mills, each 9ft. by 30ft. have been installed, and are driven by electric motor power supplied by the Municipal Council. The wheat is first cleaned in a separate building, and conveyed into the mill by elevators and spiral conveyors. The flour is delivered in three grades to packers, which pack directly into bags of 50 lb. each, and it is not touched by hand from the moment it is deposited into the first cleaning elevator, the only hand-work in the whole process being that of sewing up the open end of the sack. The bran is conveyed to a separate building into packers and made up into bags of one picul each.

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The normal production in a day of twenty-four hours is estimated at 4,000 bags, but the actual capacity of the mill is easily twenty per cent. more than that. The machinery, which is of the latest type, was imported by Messrs. Fobes & Co., of Shanghai and was erected under the joint supervision of Mr. C. E. Klinck, of Shanghai, and Mr. C. B. Thompson, of Los Angeles.

A number of motor cars were kept busy during the afternoon taking guests to and from the mill, where two of the large offices had been arranged for a reception. The Flour Guild was well represented, and amongst the many foreigners present were Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, Municipal Electrical Engineer, and Mr. Arthur Dallas, representing the architects of the building, Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas. Refreshments were served, and visitors were conducted over the mill.

CHANG HSUN A REPUBLICAN.

HIS VIEWS TWO YEARS AGO
AND NOW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Dec. 8.

If report be right we may no longer have faith in the professions of men. General Chang Hsun has gone back upon his principles.

This warrior who escaped the rebels on the night of December 1, 1911, by going through or over the south wall of Nanking city, but who, in 1913, returned and captured the city from other rebels, afterwards looting it, has been regarded as the champion *par excellence* of the Manchus.

We are told now, much to our disgust, that he has sent a telegram to the President expressing indignation at the recently discovered movement to restore the Manchus to power. He urges its immediate suppression, and declares that anyone connected with it should be severely punished if captured. And worse than that he is alleged to have stated that "Republican government is the government best suited to the conditions of China, and it should never be changed."

Shades of the Old Buddha! "I have impressed upon my officers," the alleged telegram to the President says, "that China is better as a Republic," and what more emphatic recognition of the advantages of a Republic in China could anyone have than this testimony from the one and only last of the Monarchical Mohicans at present blessed with some authority?

The day comes back to me when Chang Hsun, comfortably established in a railway car at Yenchowfu with supplies of champagne and cigars and packs of cards for poker, denounced the Republicans with all

the biting force that apt simile, coupled with intense admiration for the deposed Manchus, could marshal.

"Republicans," he sneered in reply to a question, "Republicans such as we see in China are boys trying to teach their masters; they are idiots trying to rise to the ceiling without something tangible to stand on; they are gardeners trying to grow cabbage tops before the roots are planted; they are like the audacious people who would come and open a porcelain shop of inferior merit in a place where an old and well-known factory has long been established, by bright paints and tricks they would sell some of their goods and fool the people some of the time, but soon the people would recognize the inferiority of the porcelain and would go back to the old and tried shop."

"So you think the Emperor will come back some day?" I dared to ask. "Yes," he bluntly replied, "by-and-bye we will put the Emperor back!"

"Where would the force come from to do it?" I queried.

"I have fourteen thousand here," he said, pointing to the many railways cars in which his troops camped, for it was in May, 1912, "and there are lots of others elsewhere."

"And Yuan Shih-kai! Will he not be Emperor some day," I put to him. He looked sharply at me and laughed.

"I am not a prophet," he smiled, as champagne gurgled from a bottle into the glass near at hand.

"Here's luck," he toasted, in his own language, and later on—

"Here's my photograph." I took it and asked for his signature upon it. "His Excellency never writes on photographs," the interpreter said. It is true: Chang Hsun never writes—at all.

From that time until recently popular opinion has regarded General Chang Hsun as a man with a force only waiting for the opportune time to arrive when he might successfully strike a blow for the Manchus. When he recently visited Peking, his obsequious kowtowing at the Imperial Court was specially noted, and the ceremony through which he went is credited with having inspired the old scholars who have recently been in trouble to go and do likewise. And now! Now, report hath it that Chang Hsun is converted to Republicanism!



JAPANESE IN SHANTUNG.

THE TSIMO-LUNGKOW
LIGHT RAILWAY.

SUSPICIONS OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

From Our Chinese Correspondent.

Peking, Dec. 7.

In consequence of the request of the Chinese Government for the removal of the Japanese light railway, there is a report that the Chinese Government has granted to Japan the right of building a light railway from Lungkow via Tsimo to Kiaochow. The Chinese Government denies this report as untrue, saying that no concessions will be granted to foreigners in the Province of Shantung in any circumstances until the termination of the European war. The pretext for Japan to delay the removal of her military light railway in Shantung is that the existing condition of affairs and the transportation of the Japanese heavy siege howitzers back to Japan prevents the acceptance of China's reasonable request at this moment. It is firmly believed among Chinese official circles in the capital that this military light railway will either become a second Antung-Mukden line or that the Japanese will demand the construction of the Chefoo-Weihshien railway as its substitute.

It is reported in reliable quarters that owing to the opposition of the Japanese, the idea of securing British financial assistance for the construction of the proposed Chefoo-Weihshien line has been dropped by the British authorities at Chefoo so that the Chinese Government and merchants have decided to build this line solely with Chinese capital which is estimated to be about \$15,000,000 or \$20,000,000.

The Russo-Mongolian Loan.

The Chinese Government has only just received information about this agreement for a loan of Rls. 3,000,000, in return for the rights of building railways in Mongolia by the Urga authorities.

The Chinese Government is anxious to find out whether the agreement has anything to do with railways in Inner Mongolia.

This agreement was signed a couple of months ago at Urga.

Chinese Minister in London.

Mr. Sze Shao-chi (Mr. Alfred Sze), the new Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, has wired to the Government reporting the safe arrival of his party in London and saying that, owing to the absence of King George in France, he has not yet presented his credentials and gift of Chinese tea to his Majesty.

In reply, President Yuan orders Mr. Sze to open negotiations with the British Government for the resumption of the Tripartite Conference concerning Tibetan affairs.

THE FALL OF TSINGTAO.

OPINION IN LONDON.

TRIBUTES TO JAPAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Nov. 9.

Although the announcement of the fall of Tsingtao has to some extent been overshadowed by the news of the great Russian victories in Poland and Galicia, received almost at the same time, it has aroused great enthusiasm here, and several of the London papers devote their principal leading articles to the subject, expressing warm appreciation of the services which Japan has rendered to her Western allies.

Says the "Morning Post":—

In Japan's last great war British friendship had been staunch and valuable, although never exercised in the way of active measures. In the present war Japan has gone further in the service of her ally than England was called upon to go in the service of Japan, and has taken up the task of fighting Germany in Eastern waters, with the aid of such British forces as are to be found in those seas and regions.

For having an Asiatic ally at all England is much blamed by Germany, whose geographical sense does not appear to be in the same measure shocked by an alliance with Turkey. For our part, we should desire to be strong enough to do without allies altogether; but as allies are necessary in Asia as well as in Europe to counterbalance our sad lack of naval and military strength, we could not desire a better and stauncher ally than Japan is proving herself to be. Her efficiency and thoroughness, and the bravery of her people, have been rewarded by a substantial success, which, we trust, will be of great value to her position and trade in the East.

The immediate future of Kiaochow lies with Japan, which will profit by German enterprise and the expenditure of German capital. The ultimate fate of Kiaochow rests, no doubt, on the arrangements which Japan will make with China when the war is over.

Shattered German Prestige.

Says "The Times":—

The surrender of Tsingtao by the Germans is an event of great importance in the history of the Far East. We heartily congratulate our Japanese Allies upon the attainment of an object on which their hearts have been set ever since

Prince Henry of Prussia's visit to China in 1898, and we rejoice that British and Indian troops have worked with them to achieve it.

Everything showed that the Germans had "come to stay," and that they intended Kiaochow to be the centre of their future dominions in the Far East and the base of their future adventures there.

They have been driven out, and their expulsion will not only shatter their prestige in Peking, but it will lessen their credit throughout Asia.

To our Japanese Allies in particular the capture of Tsingtao is of the utmost moment. They have always regarded the establishment of this German fortress, administered directly by the German Navy Department, as a standing menace to themselves. They have never mistaken the extent of German ambitions. They have never forgotten how it was Germany who was the principal in defrauding them of the legitimate fruits of their victories over China in 1905. Kiaochow as it grew in riches, in trade, and in strength, became year by year a more formidable threat.

But it is not only the Japanese who have special reasons to be gratified by the defeat of German designs in the Far East. The Russians had discovered the advantages of Kiaochow long before the murder of the missionaries gave German diplomacy an excuse for seizing it, and they can hardly forget the way in which they were duped by the German occupation.

The Mailed Fist.

We too have our reasons for satisfaction at the obliteration of the fruits of Prince Henry's adventure. The circumstances in which it was made were sorry to look upon. When he sailed from Kiel, "to declare," as he told his brother and Emperor, "the 'gospel of your Majesty's hallowed person,'" he started on his lofty mission with a couple of old ships, the Gefion and the Deutschland, which constantly broke down in the most deplorable manner on the voyage.

It is from the year of Kiaochow that the growth of that Navy really dates.

All the Allies, and indeed all the neutral States which trade with China, may look forward with complacency to a share in the extensive commerce which has grown up in the German port.

The Teutonic Dream.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—

The capture of Tsingtao is a fine feat of arms, on which our Japanese Ally is warmly to be congratulated, as well as that British force which joined so vigorously in the final assault. Now that Germany has no longer any foothold in the Eastern Hemisphere, we may hope that the Teutonic dream of a world wide Empire has failed as completely

as other ambitious schemes nurtured in the Kaiser's busy brain. When, in November, 1897, the murder of two German missionaries in China led to an energetic intervention, and Kiaochow was leased to Germany for ninety-nine years, the avowed claim in Berlin was that nothing must happen in any part of the world in which the Fatherland was not allowed to have its say. Seventeen years have passed, and the leased port and territory of Kiaochow, in the province of Shantung, passes altogether out of the Kaiser's hands. The fall of Tsingtao is of the highest advantage to the Allies.

No Base in the Pacific.

The "Daily News" comments as follows on the announcement:—

The fall of Tsingtao puts an end, probably for all time, to German colonial enterprise in China. This leased territory was extorted from the Chinese Government in 1898, at a time when all the Great Powers, confident that China's days were numbered, were marking out for themselves their share of the estate. It was developed with a skill and thoroughness most creditable to the German authorities, and it constituted a gateway by which German commerce entered China. The fact that it was administered by the German Admiralty indicated its importance to German naval strategy. The Germans have now not a single base in the Pacific. It must be admitted that the full effects of this deprivation have not yet made themselves plain, for the German cruisers have found no difficulty in obtaining coal and other supplies from neutral ports. Without a base, however, the German cruisers have no means of refitting or of adding to their crews, so that their chance of permanently evading their pursuers is heavily reduced.

THE REBUILDING OF LIUANCHOW.

REPAIRING DAMAGE DONE
BY THE WOLVES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Liuanchow, Nov. 28.

I returned from another visit to the Huoshan district a few days ago. There is a big rush on now both in building and business. The people seem to have got over their fear of a return visit from the White Wolf and his men. Many new firms have started business. Most of them come from Luchowfu and appear to be former employees clubbing together. Most of these have to build their own premises, so each is trying to get the work through as quickly as possible and with the least delay. Many places are built on the old sites, but a few have yielded one to two feet for street widening. The opportunity

of a thousand years is being let slip, for really decent streets could have been made now at the minimum cost.

The fallen part of the city wall is going up rapidly and there is talk of rebuilding the towers of the east and west gates, which were burnt by the brigands. A fairly well-to-do business man has sent word to the city suggesting the rebuilding of the Drum Tower on an elaborate scale, so that there will be something for visitors to look at when the railway comes! This tower was also burnt by the Wolves. Now there is talk of buying more land, pulling down all the brickwork and enlarging the passages through it considerably.

On the Road to Wuhu.

The cut up state of the road to Wuhu shows how much more barrow traffic had lately passed over, or through, it. On a recent journey to Luchowfu, 180 li from Liuanchow, I passed fully 300 Honan refugees. Since the failure of the crops in July in Kuangchow, Kuangshan and adjoining districts, the people have been passing through Liuanchow on their way to Ningchowfu and Kuangtehchow in the east of this province. They must mount up to thousands this year. For many years they have been passing this road, but as a rule the men are returning for their families at this period of the year, usually bringing these after spending New Year time in Honan.

I noticed there were practically none between the ages of fourteen to twenty-two, but at all other ages, from a few months to sixty or seventy. Fully 50 per cent. were women and children. They carry, or buy, their own food and cook it by the wayside. A few shovelful of earth dug up make a capital fire place on which to place their cooking pots, and a little withered grass is near at hand for fuel. Thus very little time is wasted or money either.

Slackness in the Post Office.

A visitor came to the house where I was guest and after dinner I thought I would go to the post office and intercept my mail matter. More than two hours had elapsed since the launch had come in, but the four men on duty professed not to know of its arrival. On going down to the launch I met the postman with a few odds and ends of letters in his hand and a coolie with the two big mail bags under his care. That was at 9.30 a.m. According to custom the man had brought the *out* mail to the launch and was taking back the *in* mail, thus saving a trip. I remarked that the launch was in at 6 p.m. last night, but was told it was dark then and he would have required a lantern! Thus any letters from the present governor of Kuangtung province to his relatives in Luchowfu, or any correspondence for the great Li Hung-chang's family or the wealthy Mr. Chang, can be allowed to lie in the boat office for fifteen and a half hours rather than a post office coolie should have to come out in the dark. Express letters of course share the same fate and often cause inconveniences in Luchowfu. Complaints are practically unavailing, I am told.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN MANCHURIA.

IMPORTANT NEW AGREEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Dec. 12.

An agreement has just been arrived at between the British and Russian Governments which interests all Britons who live in, or who may live in, the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway. On December 3 notes were exchanged between the British and Russian representatives which bring into force on January 1 next an agree-

ment under which all British subjects residing in the railway settlement at Harbin and in other settlements situated in the area of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall pay the same dues and taxes, whether levied in money or in kind, which are paid by Russian subjects, these dues and taxes being, of course, used exclusively for municipal purposes.

In consideration of this British subjects will have an active and passive right of election to the local municipal administrations both now existing and hereafter to be established, and shall exercise those rights like Russian subjects in accordance with the stipulations of the local municipal regulations. At Harbin also there shall be introduced into the Municipal Council, consisting, in all, of six members, the term of whose office is three years, a representative of the foreign (non-Russian) community, who shall be a foreign (non-Russian) resident of good standing. Such resident shall be elected.

Assessment Taxes.

British residents shall have similar rights as Russians as regards trade, industry, and leases of land lots. In regard to the amounts of assessment taxes on commercial and industrial enterprises exploited by them their affidavits made before the British Consular representatives as to the size and character of the enterprise shall be accepted as definite proof. But only when a permit issued for the purpose by a British Consul is produced may a British subject open, establish, or maintain hotels, boarding houses or eating houses, houses of entertainment or shops for the sale of liquor.

The agreement stipulates that British subjects are to be entitled to any more favoured treatment that may be accorded the citizens of other powers.

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THE ROMANCE OF A MISSION PRESS.

THE STORY OF A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

We have received from the Presbyterian Mission Press a neatly produced and interesting volume, a souvenir of the Press' seventieth birthday. The first American Presbyterian Mission press was set up in Macao in January, 1844, in charge of Mr. Richard Cole, who had the assistance of one compositor and two pressmen. A year later, the Press was removed to Ningpo and made progress there in spite of its being regarded with great suspicion by the Chinese authorities. Work was continued steadily during the next twelve years notwithstanding many distractions, the most serious of which was the Taiping rebellion, and development was especially furthered by the unique and valuable services rendered by Mr. William Gamble, who appears to have played the role of a Caxton in China. Mr. Gamble took charge of the Press in 1858 and introduced the method of making matrices for Chinese type by the electrotype process, superseding many cumbersome plans formerly tried. The manufacture of Chinese fonts was much simplified, and the designing of a "case" for the new type was another of Mr. Gamble's inventions contributing to still further progress.

Grouping Characters.

In order to ensure an efficient method of arrangement in the cases, the inventor examined the characters found in translations of the Bible and twenty-seven other books, these containing over 1,100,000 characters, but only 5,150 different characters. To these, 850 characters found in the font of the London Missionary society at Hongkong were added. These 6,000 characters were then divided into fifteen groups according to the frequency of their use, and thus the work of the Chinese compositor was greatly facilitated. Forseeing prospects of great developments in Shanghai, Mr. Gamble was instrumental in causing the Press to be transferred here from Ningpo, in December 1860. There was an immediate increase in work, especially English printing.

Since that time the work of the press has widely developed. The staff has increased from the original three to 218, and the output has grown from an annual average of 40,000,000 pages twenty years ago to an average of about 100,000,000 pages, the Press turning out vast quantities of religious books and tracts, educational and medical works, and periodicals. Of the latter, the "Christian Intelligencer" has a wide circulation, reaching about 75,000 Chinese each week, its

columns being filled by notes from 150 correspondents in all the provinces of China, and some living abroad. The Press is to be congratulated upon the success of its work, and must be given credit for a conspicuous part in the spreading of new ideas amongst the Chinese.

HOW PARIS MOURNS THE COUNTRY'S DEAD.

CELEBRATING ALL SOULS' DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 4.

Paris has always made a point of honouring its dead on All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day. These two days form what is called the Festival of the Dead—a somewhat contradictory term—faithfully observed by all classes of the community. Its return, for the first time since the war broke out, had a new and poignant significance; and on both days, beautifully fine and sunny, the cemeteries in and around were visited by immense throngs of people, totalling nearly 600,000 on each day. The crowds were of course exceptionally large at the three extra-mural cemeteries in which those soldiers of the allied forces, and Germans, who died of wounds in Paris hospitals and ambulances are interred.

These are situated at Bagneux and Ivry, on the south side, and Pantin, on the north-east, and in each a special monument was erected for the occasion by the municipal authorities. It was of the plainest kind—a rough pyramidal frame-work of whitewashed wood slats, with a tall fir-tree in the centre. Evergreens were twined round the slats, and at each of the corners was a group of flags—French, British and Belgian. Dozens of large wreaths were heaped round the foot of each monument—from the Government, the City of Paris, the League of Patriots and other public bodies, and on a small white tablet was the inscription in gold lettering: "To the memory of the French and Allied soldiers who died in the defence of France." It was all very simple, eloquent and touching.

In Bagneux Cemetery.

The Bagneux cemetery was first visited on the morning of All Saints' Day by General Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, accompanied by his staff, an officer of President Poincaré's military household, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, and other high officials. All of them carried wreaths, which they placed at the foot of the monument. No speeches were delivered, and the silence was broken only by the whirring of a

military aeroplane that saluted the dead from far up in the sky, and the suppressed sobs of women spectators. Then General Gallieni, who was visibly affected, walked into an adjoining square of ground where, shut off from the main road by shrubs, is the last resting-place of the victims of war. Here lie four hundred French and thirty British soldiers. Each grave has its plain black wooden cross, on which the name, rank and regiment of the soldier who sleeps below are painted in white. Every one of these graves was completely covered with flowers, chiefly chrysanthemums, either in wreaths or in large bunches, and on every cross hung a wreath.

On only one grave was there a flag. It marked the last home of an Alsatian volunteer. On one of the English graves was this homely tribute: "To dear old 'Nobby' Clarke, from all his friends in Great Bridge; God bless him!" Some kind friend had pinned a French translation to the already weather-stained card, so that all should know that the dead soldier, lying in foreign soil, was remembered with affection by his own people. On the further side of the square were two rows of graves occupied by German soldiers. Each had its regulation black cross, like the others. Here were no wreaths, but from time to time a flower was dropped on the bare earth above these fallen enemies.

A City Without Mirth.

On the occasion of this far from cheerful festival, the authorities took the opportunity to add to the gloom by closing all the picture palaces, the only places of amusement which have been left open since the war began. Perhaps it was a hint that the situation is more serious than the newspapers try to make out; but there was really no need to ask Parisians to refrain from turning their minds to other subjects for a few brief moments. The police even suppressed an attempt to revive a concert organization which has never given anything but good music. There is absolutely no music to be heard anywhere except in the churches; and it was quite a relief when, the other day, a brass band of doubtful quality struck up the Marseillaise at the end of my street. I could almost fall on the neck of the first organ-grinder who comes along! The authorities clearly prefer that every Parisian, when his day's work is done, should stay at home and think about his sins, or the all-pervading subject of the war. Thus the whole city is driven to commune with itself, and the closed doors of the theatres and music-halls mutely imply a quite unnecessary addition to the ranks of the unemployed.

There must be thousands of women and middle-aged men, de-

pendent in normal times on the theatrical industry, who are undergoing a long process of starvation. To none has the war delivered harder blows than to these children of the world of imagination, brought suddenly face to face with the sternest realities. But the man in the man in the street sees nothing of these miseries. Paris is quiet and resolute. She cannot smile, but she gives no outward sign of the anxiety that assails her. Her sufferings are as nothing compared with those of French towns in the war zone.

Life in Reims.

Reims is still spasmodically bombarded, and as for Arras, the greater part of it is in ruins. The few inhabitants who persist in staying in the town live in their cellars and venture out when the bombardment dies away. A few shops are open in the parts of the town furthest from the German lines, but they have little to sell except their old stock of groceries. There is neither gas, electricity nor petroleum, and even water is wanting, it being impossible to repair the mains while the shelling continues.

At night the place is plunged in absolute darkness. There is no artificial light in the houses, the supply of candles having given out, so that the cellar-dwellers are obliged to go to bed soon after sunset and remain there till dawn. The only residents who still live above ground are the bishop, Monseigneur Lobbedey, and a few of his clergy, who remain in the episcopal palace, which has hitherto been spared by the enemy's shells. The bishop and his few priests celebrated the usual services on All Saints' and All Souls' Day in a church which had suffered comparatively little, the cathedral being unsafe; and the congregation was made up of a handful of people who had come out of their cellars at the risk of their lives.

The old and infirm are dying off rapidly, but they cannot even have decent burial, as the cemetery is one of the points for which the French and German troops are fighting hardest. At first the bodies of deceased townspeople had to be soaked with petroleum and burnt in the open space in front of the railway station. They are now hastily interred in a piece of ground more or less sheltered from the enemy's fire by the walls of a convent. One wonders what will happen to Lille when the Germans have to abandon it.

Attempts to Revive Business.

Various attempts are being made to revive business in Paris, but not with much success. It could hardly be otherwise when one of the richest parts of France is in the hands of the enemy, fighting is still going

on some sixty or seventy miles from the capital, the allied troops have not been able to do more than hold the Germans in check, and the Government is still at Bordeaux. Parliament must be summoned before the end of the year to vote supplies for 1915, but whether it will meet in Bordeaux or in Paris is not yet definitely decided. It is asserted, however, that President Poincaré and the Government will return to Paris before the end of November—assuming, of course, that the military situation is no worse than it is now and that the capital is not seriously threatened. The most urgent problem is the financial one. The Bourse is still closed and the moratorium remains in force. Nobody can realize investments in public securities, and ordinary depositors can use only 40 per cent. of their bank balances (66 per cent. in the case of employers of labour). These amounts will be increased to 50 per cent. and 75 per cent. next month. The Government hesitates to reopen the Bourse for fear of a rush to sell and consequent heavy depreciation, leading to failures; and there are unpleasant rumours about one of the big banks, which was in a precarious condition before the war and, it is now said, cannot be saved. The failure of this institution would, of course, have a disastrous effect, and one can understand the anxiety of the Finance Minister to preserve the *statu quo* as long as possible and to postpone the reopening of the Bourse until after the London and New York Stock Exchanges have absorbed the first rush of realizations.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE FAR EAST.

A JAPANESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

The following statement submitted to the Japanese Diet by the Minister of the Navy is reproduced from the "Japan Times."

I esteem it an honour to report to the House a general outline of the operations by the Imperial Navy since the beginning of the war.

When war was declared, the Imperial Fleet under instructions from the Emperor, began immediate action, and all the naval stations also prepared the means of defence in the area of the seas in their respective districts.

At that time, the main strength of the enemy's Oriental Squadron made its whereabouts obscure in the South and the remaining portion hid itself at Tsingtao. Whereupon, the First Squadron of the Imperial Navy concentrated its main strength from the Yellow Sea to the northern part of the East Sea, for tracing the enemy's

merchantmen and as a guard for the region, while the Second Squadron at once threatened Kiaochou, and declared on August 27, a general blockade of Kiaochou and the neighbouring coast.

The Third Squadron was engaged on watch from the southern part of the East Sea to the China Sea, and a section of the First Squadron in safeguarding the routes to North America. When the transportation of the Imperial troops began, the First Squadron on the southern part of the sea off Korea, and the Second Squadron in the direction of the Yellow Sea, co-operating, assisted the safe transportation of the troops.

Along with the progress of the work of sea-sweeping, the Squadron narrowed its cordon of blockade, and when, in the latter part of October, the preparations for the siege of Tsingtao by the army were almost complete it made violent attacks on the enemy from the sea, in support of the army in its frontal attack on the enemy, and the Naval Heavy Artillery Corps also took a part in the attack on Tsingtao. Thus besieged, the enemy at last, on November 7, surrendered, and the operations in that direction were concluded.

In the operations against Kiaochou, the enemy lost one cruiser, five gunboats and two destroyers, while we suffered the loss of one cruiser, one destroyer, one torpedo-boat and three sea-clearing vessels. The end of the cruiser Takachiho was particularly tragic.

In the South Seas.

Prior to this, a section of the Imperial Fleet sent to the South Seas, proceeded in the direction of the Straits Settlements, and became engaged in co-operation with the British Fleet.

In the early part of September, however, as the German cruiser Emden appeared in the Indian Ocean, and many of the British merchantmen suffered losses at her hands, we increased the strength of the section which had been despatched to these regions in order to afford better protection to the army transports of Great Britain. We further increased the strength of that section by sending an additional force under the command of Vice-Admiral Tochinai, but the Emden was destroyed by a British man-of-war off Cocos island on November 9, and the operations ended.

At the beginning of the war, the main strength of the German Squadron, as aforementioned, was in the direction of the South Seas, and a section of it was in the direction of North America and of Hawaii. The Imperial Fleet was despatched in that direction in several divisions, and by co-operation with the British Fleet, destroyed the base of the German operations by capturing the German islands

in the South Seas. As it has been announced, we have been administering military government over those islands. The German cruiser Geier was forced to disarm at Honolulu by a section of the Imperial Squadron.

The Third Squadron, meanwhile, was engaged, with the guardship of the Makong Naval Port, on the guard of the sea to the east of Luzon, and also on maintaining communication with the rest of the Navy.

As the Orient was cleared of the enemy's men-of-war by the beginning of November, the Third Squadron has been exclusively engaged on the lookout for the German vessels.

As aforementioned, the German men-of-war in the direction of Kiaochou, Hawaii and the Indian Ocean, etc., have been steadily destroyed, and the first part of the naval operations is closed.

Solidarity of the Alliance.

Before concluding this report, I have to inform this House of several other important matters.

Gentlemen, in the speech from the Throne His Majesty emphasized the fact that the Alliance with Great Britain, and the *entente* with Russia and France have further proved their solidarity by the present crisis. At an early stage of this war, Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a telegram to me stated that the officers and men of Great Britain rejoiced in fighting the common enemy on the side of the loyal officers and men of the Imperial Japanese Navy and to this I replied to the effect that the officers of the Japanese Navy felt equally glad, and that by the efforts of the navies of the two countries, I expected a speedy achievement of victory. And it is with a sense of profound gratitude that I am able to report that ever since that, between the navies of the two countries, co-operative action with unreserved confidence had been carried on everywhere most smoothly. The fact that this unreserved co-operation exists substantiates, I believe, what His Majesty the Emperor has said, that the alliance with Great Britain has further proved its solidarity.

The Allied Fleets.

On this occasion, I believe, I must report particularly the names of Vice-Admiral Jerram, Commander of the British China Squadron and of the battleship *Triumph* and the destroyer *Usk* which were detached from his command to the direction of Kiaochou Bay. The *Triumph* and the *Usk*, as you know, being joined under the command of Vice-Admiral Kato took part in the blockading and the bombardment of the German forts for a long

time and achieved brilliant success. Vice-Admiral Jerram, as the Commander of the China Squadron, always assisted in the co-operation of the British and Japanese Squadrons, and for the satisfactory result of the operations we owe much to him. I also wish to call your attention to the fact that the navies of Russia and France, in addition to the co-operative action of the British and Japanese squadrons, rendered effective assistance to our movement.

The Protection of Japan's Trade.

I have another thing to call to your attention. During the first part of the operations, when a section of the enemy's squadron was still at large in the South Seas or the Indian Ocean, and the search for it by our allied squadron proved unsuccessful, what was considered most important by the Japanese naval authorities was the protection of the trade routes over those seas. However for three long months, until the heroic *Emden* was destroyed off Cocos Island, not a single merchant vessel with the Japanese flag was sunk by the enemy, and I regard it entirely due to the influence of His Majesty's Navy.

By the force of the co-operative action of the Japanese and British squadrons, the enemy has gone far away to the coast of South America, and the Imperial Navy, on the seas far away from its home, is engaged, with the navy of our ally, in the search for the enemy.

The Duty of the Fleet.

The officers and men of our expeditionary force, in defiance of difficulty and shortcomings, are devotedly discharging their duties. The enemy at Kiaochou Bay has been destroyed, it is true, but German men-of-war are still about South America, and although the Second Squadron had completed its immediate duty, many other men-of-war of the Imperial Navy are cruising over many places in the Pacific. Even if the German men-of-war in South America be crushed by the navy of our ally tomorrow, the duty of the Imperial Navy does not terminate so long as the war in Europe continues, and the end is a long way ahead, it must be said, for the Japanese Navy. By the august influence of His Majesty the Emperor and the support of the nation, I hope, however, that the day may not be far off when the object of the war will be attained.

A GERMAN SPY IN BRITAIN.

STORY OF THE TRIAL OF LODY.

The German, Karl Lody, met the inevitable fate of the spy in time of war. The sentence of the court-martial before which he was tried was that he should be shot. This was duly confirmed, and the execution was carried out at the Tower on Friday morning, says the "Daily Telegraph" of November 11.

Lody went to his doom with the calmness and courage which he displayed during his trial. He preserved throughout a fearless bearing, and it is said that he resolutely refused to allow his eyes to be covered, and courageously faced the rifles which were pointed at his breast.

"Prolonged Plea of Guilty."

The trial of Lody at the Middlesex Guildhall, Westminster, on October 30 and 31 and November 2, was the first of its kind held in England, and it was attended by a series of dramatic incidents quite in keeping with its unusual nature. Really Lody made no attempt to deny the allegations brought against him, and while the counsel for the prosecution characterized the trial as "one prolonged plea of guilty," Mr. George Elliott, K.C., appearing for the defence, took the courageous course of appealing to the spirit of military duty which he knew would animate the members of an English court-martial.

"War Treason."

Briefly stated, the two charges against Lody were of "war treason," based on attempts to convey information to Germany with regard to the defence and preparations for war of Great Britain. Posing as an American tourist, he visited Edinburgh, London, Liverpool, and Dublin, in the name of Charles A. Inglis, of New York, and he had not been in Scotland forty-eight hours before he sent a telegram in code to a co-conspirator in Stockholm. He borrowed a bicycle in order that he might visit such places as Queensferry and Rosyth, and then he went to London and sent a report to Berlin on the steps taken to safeguard the metropolis.

Next he was at Liverpool, "to have a look round," and another letter followed, and further communications to Berlin were addressed from a hotel in Dublin. Unfortunately for Lody, his letters had been intercepted by the Post Office officials, and these, together with certain documents found in his possession, formed the main body of the evidence against him. Of such an important character, indeed, were some of these that the Press and public were requested to leave the Court while they were read, and

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the same course was followed with regard to certain of the witnesses.

A German Lieutenant.

On the second day of the trial Lody gave evidence, and his story was an extraordinary one. He told the Court that he had been a lieutenant in the German navy, and that on being transferred to the Seewahr he married in the United States a lady of German descent. He severed his ties with Germany then, but his marriage was not happy, and it was dissolved. He gave a number of details regarding work in which he had been engaged, and then went on, "It was put before me by a certain person—" "Who was the person?" was the query.

Lody paused, and then, bursting into tears, cried, "I cannot name that name. That name I cannot say, as I have given my word of honour." He did, however, tell the Court that the person was a superior naval officer, from whom he had received instructions to make his way to England, to remain until the first engagement had taken place between the two Powers, to give information as to the actual loss of British cruisers, and to report all he could see with regard to movements in England. "There is no pressure in a sense of the word, but there is certainly an understanding that you feel obliged to obey. I have never been a coward in my life, and I have certainly not been a shirker," was Lody's response to a question as to whether he acted under compulsion.

"Life in His Hands."

The frank nature of the prisoner's evidence was also the leading characteristic of his counsel's closing speech. Mr. George Elliott told the Court that prisoner had asked him to say that he went to England in the service of his country, and as a German actuated by patriotic German motives. He went there secondly, in obedience to the suggestions of his superior commanding officer, and, thirdly, absolutely voluntarily in the sense that he was not physically compelled to do so, and entirely at his own expense. He went into the country to fulfil what he regarded as the mandate of his superiors in the service in which he was an officer. He wished to go down to his final fate as a brave man, an honest man, and an open-hearted man.

There was no suggestion of an attempt at pleading for mercy or for favourable treatment. "Englishmen will not deny him respect for the courage he has shown," said Mr. Elliott. "His own grandfather, an old soldier, held a fortress against Napoleon. . . . He knew that he carried his life in his hands, and he stands before the Court in that spirit. . . . And he

will face the decision of the Court like a man."

It was with these words that the Court retired to consider its judgment, and on Friday morning the sentence was given effect to.

ITALY'S WATCHFUL NEUTRALITY.

IMPORTANT SPEECHES IN THE CHAMBER.

Petrograd Telegraphic Agency Service.

Rome, Dec. 7.

The re-opening of the session in the Chamber was marked by an important statement from the Prime Minister, Signor Salandra, with regard to Italy's position and intentions. In the course of his speech, the Prime Minister said: For the purpose of consolidating the most vital rights of the nation, for the purpose of fulfilling our national aspirations, and of upholding our authority as a great Power, and in order to frustrate any attempt to under-estimate or diminish Italian prestige, our neutrality must be active, watchful and assured by the strength of armaments which will enable us to meet every emergency.

This statement was greeted with loud cheers from the whole Chamber, the spirit of unanimity revealed obviously impressing the Premier. He continued: From the moment when the dominion of right has been assailed and the reign of arbitrary force inaugurated, the sole assurance for the safe-guarding of the people lies in organized military force, and our most important care must be to keep our army and navy in complete readiness. Italy will suffer no outside coercion, neither during the war nor afterwards, and therefore the Government ask you to approve the expenditure for extraordinary measures of defence, and by your approval give stability to the Government in the present crisis.

The Premier's speech was received with great approval, the Deputies standing and crying "Evviva Italia." The same statement was read in the Italian Senate by Signor Tittoni, who added that in view of the serious situation confronting Italy, every true Italian must remember that there was something higher than persons and parties, namely, the welfare of the country.

Unity in the Chamber.

At the next sitting, many of the Deputies abandoned critical speeches which they had intended to make, thus securing unity in the Chamber. In the course of a lengthy speech, Signor Labriola, the Syndicalist, declared that the whole responsibility for the war

rested upon Austria and Germany. He found himself unable to follow the logic which found in 42 centimetre guns the ideal means of establishing Germany's moral and intellectual influence. As far as Italy was concerned, the war would have the very important effect of consolidating her people.

Signor Bissolati, the Socialist, spoke in similar terms, but another Socialist Deputy, Signor Treves, caused a commotion by speaking strongly against the special expenditure, urging that it would serve to carry Italy farther towards war, and impoverish the people. The speaker's assertion that he did not consider Italy was maintaining a strict neutrality, was met with cries of disapproval from all parts of the house, and was directly denied by the Premier.

Signor Tedeschi explained the nature of the extraordinary expenditure to be voted, amounting to 6,893 millions of lire, and when he had concluded his speech there were cries of "Vote, Vote."

There was some further discussion, one of the speakers insisting upon the necessity of planting the national flag on the natural frontiers of Italy.

Newspaper Comment on the Speeches.

The "Corriere della Sera" observes that the Government said all that was necessary. Naturally, the statements had to be vague, but the Premier made clear what every Italian understands without precise statements, and the support given to the Ministry shows that the nation fully understands the situation.

The "Popolo d'Italia" says that for the first time the Government explained the real cause of Italy's breach with the Triple Alliance, this cause being a war begun for the furtherance of aims quite contrary to those of Italy. It was the hope of the Italian people that the war would be carried directly against Austria without any equivocation or half measures, without any pretexts with regard to Albania, Turkey or Egypt.

The "Secolo" found the Premier's speech brief but absolutely clear in its meaning for every Italian, both by what was said and what was suggested.

The "Messaggero" comments on the Premier's astuteness in obtaining a solid vote from the Chamber by dispelling an atmosphere of suspicion created by the equivocal behaviour of the Government and the laconic *communiqués* of the official agency with regard to the keeping of Italian neutrality. The paper repeats its assertion that Italy's interests are bound up with those of Great Britain, France and Russia, and in further support of this contention points out that documentary evidence proves that the

attack on Servia and the whole European conflagration was begun not only against the will of Italy, but with an attempt to force Italy into the fight against her will.

According to the "*Idea Nazionale*", the Government has begun well, but must not stop at the point which has been reached. The most important stage is approaching. The additional military grant is a pact between the Government and the nation that Italy's independence will be safe-guarded, and enforced if need be.

German Press Comment.

Copenhagen, Dec. 9.

The debate in the Italian Chamber has created an unfavourable impression in the German newspapers, and disgust and sarcasm have found their way into some of the criticisms. The "*Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung*" minimizes the importance of the speeches in order to allay apprehension among the German public, and declares itself quite able to understand the desire of Italy to take an independent part in any solution of the Austrian question.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF EVENTS.

A White Paper [Cd. 7628] containing "correspondence respecting events leading to the rupture of relations with Turkey" was issued by the Foreign Office on November 10. The correspondence covers the period between August 3 and November 4, and contains 184 documents and despatches. On August 3 Sir Edward Grey instructed the the British Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople to inform the Turkish Government that Great Britain desired to take over the Turkish battleship *Osman I.*, then under construction by Messrs. Armstrong. The Grand Vizier expressed vexation and seemed to consider the detention of a Turkish ship as "an unfriendly act, as Turkey is not at war." On August 4 the Grand Vizier gave assurance that Turkey intended to observe strict neutrality, and explained that mobilization had been decided upon only because it would take months to complete, and because the Government wished not to be taken by surprise in case of aggression.

Sir Edward Grey, on August 4, expressed his conviction that the Turkish Government would understand the necessity for Great Britain to keep all men-of-war available in England for their own needs in this crisis; and added that financial and other loss to Turkey would receive all due consideration.

On August 7 the question of Egypt was first raised. Sir Edward Grey then telegraphed to Mr. Beaumont, the Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, that—

If Turkey remains neutral and Egypt remains quiet, and should no unforeseen circumstances arise, his Majesty's Government do not propose to alter the status of Egypt.

A report has reached me that it is being alleged that the annexation of Egypt is under consideration by his Majesty's Government.

You should emphatically contradict this to the Turkish Government, and say that we have no intention of injuring Turkey, and you should add an assurance in the sense of the first paragraph.

Two days later Mr. Beaumont reported growing excitement in Turkey over the detention of the Turkish man-of-war in England; and added:—

I have received a most emphatic assurance from the Grand Vizier that nothing will induce Turkey to join Austria and Germany as long as he remains in power. His position is strong enough to give a certain value to this assurance.

The Goeben and the Breslau.

On August 11 Mr. Beaumont telegraphed a report that the Goeben and the Breslau had entered the Dardanelles, and that the German Consul had gone to meet them. On the same day Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Mr. Beaumont:—

I learn that at 8.30 p.m. last night the Goeben and Breslau reached the Dardanelles. These ships should not be allowed to pass through the Straits, and they should either leave within twenty-four hours or be disarmed and laid up. You should point out to the Turkish Government that these are the duties entailed upon them by their neutrality, and that his Majesty's Government expect that they will act up to their obligations.

Before these instructions could be carried out, Mr. Beaumont telegraphed, also on August 11:—

My telegram of August 11.

The Ottoman Government has bought the Goeben and Breslau. Officers and men will be allowed to return to Germany. Grand Vizier told me that purchase was due to our detention of Sultan Osman. They must have ship to bargain with regard to question of the islands on equal terms with Greece, and it was in no way directed against Russia, the idea of which he scouted.

He formally asked that the British naval mission might be allowed to remain.

To this request Sir Edward Grey replied on August 12, that if the crews of the Goeben and Breslau were returned to Germany at once, there would be no reason to withdraw the British Naval Mission. Hereupon, Admiral Limpus received a promise from the Minister of Marine that crews would be made up for the Goeben and the Breslau, and that the two ships would be handed over bodily to the British Admiral. The Minister of Marine added that there was no intention of sending the ships outside the Sea of Marmora until the end of the war.

This was on August 14. On the following day Mr. Beaumont telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey:—

Admiral Limpus and all officers of British Naval Mission have suddenly been replaced in their executive command by Turkish officers, and have been ordered to continue work at Ministry of Marine if they remain. Although I have been given to understand by a member of the Government that they are still anxious to get officers and crew of the Goeben and Breslau out of Turkey, this will probably mean retention of mechanics and technical experts at least, which will create most dangerous situation here.

A truly Turkish explanation of this *volte face* was given by the Grand Vizier to Mr. Beaumont on August 16. Turkish neutrality, said the Grand Vizier, "most solemnly," would be maintained. A certain number of German experts would be left on the Goeben and Breslau, owing to the inability of the Turks to handle those ship themselves. "It would have been an impossible situation for Admiral Limpus if he had had under his direct orders a mixed crew of Turks and Germans, and perhaps the reason of his withdrawal from executive command may lie in this consideration."

Mines in the Dardanelles.

Meanwhile, a new field of mines was laid in the Dardanelles, and Turkey's preparations for war were becoming more evident. Nevertheless, on August 18 the British Ambassador, Sir Louis Mallet, telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey:—

I have been accorded the most cordial reception upon my return to my post by the Grand Vizier, of whom I inquired whether the German crews would be removed soon, and what guarantee he would give that the Goeben and Breslau would be used neither against Great Britain nor against Russia. The situation is delicate, but I have great hopes that if his Majesty's Government will exercise patience it may yet be saved, for the Grand Vizier solemnly assured me that neither the Goeben nor the Breslau would go into the Black Sea or the Mediterranean. His Highness was much impressed when I informed him of the declaration authorized in your telegram of August 16. He said that this would be of enormous assistance to him, and he assured me that I need not be anxious lest Turkey should be drawn into war with Great Britain or with Russia. The present crisis would pass. I am convinced of the absolute personal sincerity of the Grand Vizier in these utterances.

On August 18 and 19 the following telegrams were exchanged between Sir Edward Grey and Sir Louis Mallet:—

Sir Edward Grey to Sir L. Mallet.

Foreign Office, Aug. 18.
I told the Turkish Ambassador, who had expressed uneasiness as to our intentions towards Turkey, that Turkey would have nothing to fear from us, and that her integrity would be preserved in any conditions of peace which affected the Near East, provided that she preserved a real neutrality during the war, made the Breslau and Goeben entirely Turkish by sending away the German crews of these vessels, and gave all ordinary facilities to British merchant vessels.

Sir L. Mallet to Sir Edward Grey

(Received August 19).

Constantinople, August 19, 1914.

In view of the possibility that a copy d'Etat may be attempted with the

assistance of the Goeben, in cooperation with the military authorities under German influence, who exercise complete control, I wish to make it clear that in my opinion the precaution of presence of British Fleet at the Dardanelles is wise. I am anxious to avoid any misunderstanding as to the gravity of the situation, notwithstanding the assurance received from the Grand Vizier.

The assurance of August 16, to which the Grand Vizier had alluded, was as follows:—

As soon as French and Russian Ambassadors are similarly instructed, you are authorized to declare to Turkish Government that if Turkey will observe scrupulous neutrality during the war Great Britain, France, and Russia will uphold her independence and integrity against any enemies that may wish to utilize the general European complication in order to attack her.

A Remarkable Proposal.

On August 20, the Minister of Marine called upon the Ambassador and made the following remarkable proposal:—That the Capitulations should be abolished immediately, that the two Turkish battleships acquired by Great Britain at the outbreak of war should be returned immediately (although the Foreign Office had previously declared this to be impossible), that interference in the internal affairs of Turkey should be renounced, that Western Thrace should be restored to Turkey if Bulgaria were to join the Triple Alliance, and that the Greek Islands should be restored.

Sir Edward Grey replied:—

Foreign Office, Aug. 22, 1914.

Your telegram of August 20.

The demands made by the Turkish Government are excessive; we do not, however, wish to refuse all discussion, and you may, therefore, as soon as the French and Russian Ambassadors have received similar instructions, address the following communication to the Porte:—

"If the Turkish Government will repatriate immediately the German officers and crews of the Goeben and Breslau, will give a written assurance that all facilities shall be furnished for the peaceful and uninterrupted passage of merchant vessels, and that all the obligations of neutrality shall be observed by Turkey during the present war, the three Allied Powers will in return agree, with regard to the Capitulations, to withdraw their extra-territorial jurisdiction as soon as a scheme of judicial administration which will satisfy modern conditions is set up.

"They will further give a joint guarantee in writing that they will respect the independence and integrity of Turkey, and will engage that no conditions in the terms of peace at the end of the war shall prejudice this independence and integrity.

In the meantime, the Grand Vizier had assured the Ambassador (August 21) that he wanted all the support that the Triple Entente could give him, and that the sooner a written declaration respecting the independence and integrity of Turkey could be given, the better. On August 22 Sir Louis Mallet inquired of the Minister of Marine when the crews of the Goeben and Breslau would be repatriated. The Minister of Marine said that it depended upon the Grand Vizier; he was himself in favour of their

repatriation." Subsequently the Grand Vizier assured the Ambassador that the Turkish Government had not the slightest intention of Germanizing their fleet. The Ambassador records his impression "that the forces in favour of the maintenance of strict neutrality by Turkey are slowly gaining." This impression appears to have been based upon the Ambassador's belief that the Grand Vizier was sincere, and that he was forming a Moderate party "genuinely in favour of Turkey remaining neutral."

The Presence of German Officers.

Nevertheless, German sailors, soldiers, and war material continued to arrive at Constantinople. The British Agency at Cairo reported the mobilization of Turkish troops in the direction of Egypt, and the despatch of emissaries to India, the Yemen, the Senussi, and Egypt, to stir up feeling against Great Britain. The Turkish Minister of Marine assured the Russian Ambassador that "he was working hard for neutrality," and would send away the German sailors in a fortnight. The British Ambassador registered on September 1, a suspicion that the Minister of Marine might only be gaining time. But on the same day Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to the Ambassador as follows:—

In order that there may be no room for misconception, you should inform Turkish Government that Egyptian Government are taking measures to patrol Suez Canal on both banks, and that this step is necessary to protect the safe and proper working of the Canal. You should add that no advance into Sinai, nor military operations in that region, are under contemplation.

This assurance seems not to have improved the situation, as, on September 3, Sir Edward Grey informed the Ambassador that, should the Goeben come out of the Straits before the German crews had been sent away, she would be treated as a German ship.

On September 6 the Ambassador was once more "fairly confident" that "public opinion will change in our favour"; but he found it necessary on the same day to assure the Minister of the Interior, Talaat Bey, that "he must not imagine that Great Britain was afraid of Turkey." He further informed the Grand Vizier that Great Britain did not recognize the sale of the Goeben and Breslau to Turkey. By September 8 both the British Government and the Ambassador understood that the position of Admiral Limpus and of the British Naval Mission had become untenable, and that arrangements for their withdrawal were necessary.

Abolition of the Capitulations.

On September 9 the Grand Vizier admitted to the Ambassador that the Capitulations were about to be abolished, and "made some ineffectual endeavours" to defend his

action, which the Ambassador "cut short." All the Embassies lodged a protest against the abolition; but on September 16 Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to the Ambassador:—

Your telegram of September 15: Abolition Capitulations.

I am inclined to point out to Turkish Government that so long as they maintain neutrality, what we have said to them already holds good, and that we shall be prepared to consider reasonable concessions about Capitulations; but they must not expect concessions from us while their present irregular conduct in the matter of the German officers and crews continues. Perhaps we might also say that if they break the peace we cannot be responsible for the consequences; that we hope they will keep the peace, but whether they do so or not is their own affair.

Yet Turkish provocations increased. The Turkish authorities proposed to seal up the wireless apparatus of a British man-of-war in the Shatt-el-Arab. On September 25 the Ambassador telegraphed:—

The position of the Grand Vizier is difficult and, to maintain any kind of control, he is obliged to shut his eyes to much that is going on. I am still strongly of opinion that, unless some act of gross antagonism takes place, we should maintain policy of reserve and abstain from making categorical demands with which his Highness is not yet able to reply, continuing to devote all our efforts towards preventing Turkey from taking active part in hostilities which German and especially Austrian Ambassadors are urging. Main fact of the situation is that, in spite of great pressure, Grand Vizier has kept the peace, and that his party is gaining ground.

The remainder of the White Paper deals mainly with the entrance of the Breslau and other vessels into the Black Sea, with reports upon the activity of German agents in Syria and Egypt, and with the activity of German officers in various parts of Asia Minor. The climax of the situation was reached by the invasion of Egyptian territory by armed Bedouins and by the bombardment of Odessa and Theodosia by the Turco-German Fleet. After these acts of war the Ambassador no longer professed confidence in the sincerity of the Grand Vizier, or in the probable victory of the peace

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party: but, in accordance with instructions from Sir Edward Grey, followed the example of the Russian Ambassador on October 30 and asked for his passport.

BOOK REVIEWS.

A Knight on Wheels—by Ian Hay—
Hodder and Stoughton—London
1914.

Readers of Mr. Ian Hay will be prepared in any book of his for many delightful qualities, a delicious sense of humour, delicate characterization, a pleasant story and a light firm touch. But *A Knight on Wheels* goes far ahead of all his previous efforts, indeed it may be fairly described as one of the best novels produced this year. It is a difficult task to draw a good picture of a boy, still more difficult to make him grow up naturally and logically into a man. In both points Mr. Ian Hay has succeeded admirably. It is not too much to say that *Philip* will rank as one of the most convincing boys in fiction, and as a man he is no less natural and vivid. As a complement to him *Timothy* is also exceedingly good, if at times a bit too brilliant in his foolery to be quite believable. But one would not have him otherwise. *Peggy* is another wonderful example of a character begun in childhood and carried through to ripeness with unsurpassed success, and even *Sylvia*, "the Dumpling", little as she appears, is a very recognizable and congenial young person. There remains *Mr. Julius Mablethorpe*, whose sayings and doings are a piece of pure delight, with a substratum of sound wisdom beneath all his levity which strikes a true note. Apart from these there is a host of characters all good, realizable and in their several ways attractive, *Miss Jennings* particularly so, the best specimen of the London typist that we remember. The only rather weak point in the book is the second marriage of *Montagu Falconer*: but this may be forgiven. Of many entrancing scenes the descriptions of the furnishing of the flat and of an evening at a London music hall may specially be singled out. Altogether *A Knight on Wheels* is one of the freshest, in every way one of the most delightful books we remember reading at a very long time.

The Swindler and Other Stories—by
Ethel M. Dell. Fisher Unwin—
London.

Miss Ethel Dell has preeminently the knack of writing stories that one wants to read. They may not be the highest type of literature, and a distinct preference for a happy ending may be despised by the superior person. But it is merely priggish to complain of a book not being one thing when it

never pretends to be. This set of short stories is in Miss Dell's most attractive style. The *Swindler* himself takes up a good deal of space, with much success, altogether a fresh and taking little tale. *The Knight Errant* is another that might be singled out where all have their own charm. In what that charm consists it would be rather difficult to say. But the book as a whole is one that may cordially be recommended.

The Judge's Chair—by Eden Phillpotts
John Murray London.

In this book a collection of Devonshire stories told by an old shepherd, it is best to begin with the former and end with the latter. "Adventures first," said the Gryphon, "explanations take such a dreadful time." So with the ancient shepherd's stories, many of which are excellent telling, whereas the old shepherd himself sitting up in the *Judge's Chair* is rather a bore. Perhaps because one has seen so much of him before in different guises. The stories are naturally most interesting to a Devonshire man, but there is little enough dialect to trouble other readers and they are all worth reading.

"Gold and Silver Dollars Exchange Tables," Nornha & Co., Hongkong, 5/- net.

The exchange problems in China have added another to the already long list of exchange tables existing in different parts of the Empire. As its title implies, this table is designed for the conversion of gold dollars into silver dollars and *vice versa*. All rates from 30 to 160% rising by $\frac{1}{2}$ have been worked out to eight decimal places, enabling the book to cover practically all silver decimal currencies. It is crown quarto in size, is well printed on good paper and is bound in a serviceable stiff cover.

Fur and Feather in North China—By
Arthur de C. Sowerby. Published
by The Tientsin Press, Ltd.

Before this book was given to the public the author had published some timely and instructive letters in favour of preserving game life in China. These letters at once received attention, and resulted in a petition being sent to the President of the Republic of China asking his intervention to prevent the destruction of the beautiful birds of his country. It is not known that any definite action has been taken by the Chinese Government on the subject, but it is believed that such action will be taken in due time, and that the delay is not caused by any disinclination, but rather by the disturbing elements at large in the world.

Mr. Sowerby has now placed the reading public under renewed

obligations, by publishing a book of the above title, containing a fund of information, not only with regard to game birds and animals, but to the fauna of China. There is no other book to our knowledge as exhaustive and entertaining of the subjects treated, and the practical sportsman will find in it much that will be of use to him in the enjoyment of his sport.

In the preface Mr. Sowerby says: "One of the chief aims I have had in mind while writing thus on the birds and animals of North China, has been the rousing of public interest in the subject, with the view to the ultimate protection and preservation of many species, which under existing conditions are doomed to extinction. Another object has been to share with those who cannot get away into the wilds to see for themselves and to taste first hand of Nature's rich store, some of my own experiences with that sweet mistress and her many children."

And Mr. Sowerby has not written in vain. The book is a more elaborate argument in support of the principles discussed in the letters referred to, and the facts presented should fix public attention and ensure a large sale. The practical sportsman will doubtless be interested in the names and habitations of the numerous birds and animals mentioned, and the scientific student must welcome so much information meriting his careful consideration. Mr. Sowerby has not only written in a manner to please the general reader, but the student may take the book to his room for thoughtful study, and rather than extend this notice with quotations, it is thought to be more just to the author to say, that his book is in every sense a most valuable assistant to a correct knowledge of the fauna, and game birds and animals of China, and it is earnestly commended.

In this connexion it may be relevant to add that the destruction of the game birds should not be charged in too great a measure to native sportsmen, for it is no less true that many foreign sportsmen appear equally indifferent to the perpetuation of the pheasant, the quail, and the deer. It really seems that some of the latter are solely ambitious to count, at the end of a day's shoot, how many pheasants they have shot, and regardless of all consequences. To start out early in the morning with dogs and beaters, and scour the country until the going down of the sun, is not sport, and cannot be justified or excused by any canon of true sportsmanship. It is a fact, that during the present season the foreign shooters in one houseboat shot above three hundred pheasants within fifteen days, and that nearly all spoiled because of the warm weather. No Chinese sportsmen

ever surpassed such inconsiderate killing of the premier game bird of the world, and merely to kill.

THE BATTLE OF THE VISTULA.

HOW NEARLY WARSAW WAS
CAPTURED.

GERMAN SWOOP FROM THE SOUTH.

By Francis McCullagh.

Warsaw, Oct. 18

The main line of the German attack came from the south and the main line of the German advance came, as I have already explained, from the west. This is the first swoop of the German eagle on the Russian bear and, though, up to the present, it has failed, there can be no denying its Napoleonic vigour and unexpectedness. The Russians expected an attack from every part of the compass except from the south, and it was from the south that the enemy came.

It seemed certain that the Prussian blow would come due east from East Prussia or else due south from East Prussia, down, like a sledge-hammer, on Warsaw. The splendid system of strategic railways which makes a railway map of East Prussia look like a chess-

board was all designed for two such attacks. And the Russians had made elaborate preparations to meet these long-expected blows.

Where the Blow Fell.

They had collected a great army under Rennenkampf at Grodno and another huge army at Vilna. They had strengthened the fortress of Novogeorgievsk on the Vistula north of Warsaw, the only fortress, by the way, which stands between Warsaw and a foreign invasion. In front of that fortress they had assembled a large army. They felt perfectly sure that the Germans would come south from Mlawa, or east from Koenigsberg and Stoluponnen. They never imagined that they would come north from the Austrian town of Cracow, especially as in that case they would have to pass through vast tracts of country poorly provided with railways and traversed by the worst constructed and muddiest roads in Europe. For the famous heavy artillery and heavy-laden motors of the Germans, these roads might well be regarded by the Russians as impossible.

Another Lighting Advance.

But the unexpected happened. Germany not only traversed this wild, boggy country, but traversed it with what was, in the circumstances, remarkable swiftness. It would have been deadly swiftness

were it not for the kindly, interminable rains which made Von Morgen's march from Kalisch and Czenstochovo an affair of three weeks instead of an affair of six days. And, to go further back, it must be admitted that the German change of front was conducted with a rapidity and a skill which hardly fell short of the marvellous. To send a fourth of their entire army from the west to the east was in itself a feat, but to provide that army with bases, *étapes*, and all the other requirements of forced advancing in hostile country went very close to being miraculous. There is no use in our trying to explain it away or to shut our eyes to it, for it has to be taken into account in any forecast of the future.

To return, however, to Von Morgen's swoop. First of all, the German leader confirmed the Russians, by various feints, in their supposition that an attack would be made on Grodno. Early in October there was a German advance on Suwalki and Augustovo, both of which places are in the Grodno district or, more properly speaking, between Grodno and the Prussian frontier. There was also an advance from Mlawa and other points on the southern frontier of East Prussia, in the direction of Warsaw. The Grand Duke Nicholas thought that the enemy meant to seize Kovno or



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Grodno or to march on Warsaw, consequently he removed his headquarters from Warsaw to Grodno. General Sheidemann remained in command at Warsaw.

Russian Leaders Cashiered.

I shall now give more details of the German attack, which came so near to success. On October 9 the invaders were at Grojec, and from that point they pushed forward with terrific energy and marvellous speed. On Sunday, October 11, they were only eight miles to the south of Warsaw city. Their approach was quite unexpected. No scouting was done at all in that direction and when refugees in carts began to pour into the city with news that the Prussians were within eight miles of the capital, General Sheidemann, the Russian commander, could hardly believe his ears. In fact the news gave him a shock from which he has hardly recovered yet, though he has now been relieved of his command. His offence was, of course, his failure to ascertain the existence of Von Morgen's army until it was on the outskirts of Warsaw; and a worse offence in a military commander it would be difficult to imagine. In mitigation of this offence it must be added, however, that General Sheidemann had to contend not only with inefficiency in his scouts, but also, it is reported, with treachery in some of his subordinates. General Von Krause, a Russian General in command of a Siberian force stationed considerably to the south of Warsaw, is said to have behaved so suspiciously on this occasion that, during the progress of the battle, he was court-martialled and shot.

Warsaw's Peril.

For four-and-forty dreadful hours, three Siberian corps held back three German corps provided with superior artillery. On Sunday the 11th things had reached their worst, and the streets became blocked with beaten soldiers, some of them wounded, all of them muddy and tired. There were also refugees of all classes, conditions and ages. There were farmers and their families in country carts. There were old bedridden women carried in blankets. Overhead, aeroplanes kept dropping bombs in the streets and on the houses. The Police, the civil governor and all civil officials who remained, received orders to leave on the afternoon of Monday the 12th. Those orders were given on Sunday, and on that day all arrangements were made to evacuate the city. The bridges were mined in order that they might be blown up next day. The exodus from the city was so great that it was impossible to get a seat in any railway train, and the roads east of the Vistula were thick with refugees driving or

walking towards Russia. There were men carrying children. There were wives carrying bedclothes rolled up in a bundle, and husbands carrying trunks, sacks and parcels. Little children walked alongside them or hung on to the skirts of their mother. There were all kinds of noises, the rattle of carts, the cry of infants, the shouts of men, the wailing of women. But sternest of all sounds was the voice of the guns. All day and all night those guns thundered.

The Danger Rolled Back.

On Monday morning Russian reinforcements had arrived and the orders to the police were countermanded. But for another week the condition of the city remained critical. Then three new Russian corps had arrived, while 20,000 horse with a powerful artillery appeared at Lovitz and seriously threatened the German line of retreat. Von Morgen consequently found it necessary to fall back.

GRIM STUDIES IN SUFFERING.

During two weeks of the hottest fighting, I managed to be almost continuously at the front. On one occasion I even succeeded in getting beyond the Russian Front at Prushkov, and on another occasion, when I was passive and making no effort at all to carry off a "scoop," the German Front swept past me. Both those incidents I shall describe in their proper places.

I was always, of course, in the company of Russian friends, whose names I cannot give away for the Grand Duke has sworn a mighty oath that he will break any subordinate, be he General or Lieutenant, who dares to bring a newspaper correspondent with him into the firing-line. On my way from Moscow to Warsaw I happened to meet, however, near Minsk a Siberian officer who knew some of my old Cossack friends in Manchuria. It would be impolitic for me, however, to say more.

The first thing to strike me was the apparent absence of life in a region which contained at least half a million men. The houses were all uninhabited, the gray fields void of man and beast. At Utrata on the Warsaw-Vienna railway was the staff of the First Army, a Polish house near the railway station. Inside telephones were installed and telegraphists ticked away day and night on their instruments. Generals were continuously calling into telephones, giving orders to minor Generals, and to battery commanders. Despatch riders were constantly coming and going. The place was filled with officers of high rank but of simple costume. Even their epaulettes were khaki-coloured, probably because the metal gilt or silver epaulettes had been found dangerous. The Germans may have

seen the glitter of it and have picked off more officers than the Russian army could afford to lose.

At night the interior of this house was very feebly illuminated and the windows looking towards the south were covered so as to prevent any ray of this feeble light escaping and being observed. In front of Utrata was a trench, dug in a Cabbage-field and so skillfully covered in that, even from aeroplanes, the Germans would have difficulty in seeing it. This trench was so close to the town that the Russians had evidently intended to defend Warsaw even if German shells were falling in the streets of that city, even if the houses were being pounded to pieces by the heavy German artillery. You cannot frighten the Russian by battering his cities with cannon, for he has something of the Asiatic nomad in him still, and does not seem to regard cities as fit dwelling-places for men. It was the same at Moscow a hundred and two years ago.

Effects of German Shells.

In this bombardment, as in all their bombardments, the Germans used both shrapnel and percussion shell. They did not bring their 15 inch (42 cm) howitzers to Warsaw but they brought their 5 inch, their 5½ inch and their 7 inch (21 cm). The shells of the latter were big enough, however, to satisfy the most megalomaniac taste. The British soldier calls them "Jack Johnsons." The Russian calls them "portmanteaux" and "Little Mothers."

These monsters don't do much harm but they certainly produce in the mind or, rather, on the nervous system, an exceedingly unpleasant effect. Many of the Russian officers confessed to me that the morale of their men is much shaken by a prolonged régime of "portmanteaux." The explosive which these shells contain is melinite, and the shell is very similar to the Japanese *shimose*, only larger. The "portmanteaux" make a terrible noise and tear great funnel-shaped holes in the ground. One hole which I measured was seven feet in depth and ten feet six in diameter.

Their force is terrific. On one occasion a shell of this kind struck the ground beneath the gnarled roots of a full-grown pine-tree. When the smoke cleared away, there was a big hole in the place where the pine had stood and the pine itself, torn up by the roots, hung overhead, lodged in the topmost branches of some ancient, adjoining trees. There it still remains, an example of diabolical force awful enough to make one feel anything but comfortable when a German bombardment is in progress. The shell cases of these monsters are as high as a man. Beneath each projectile the stoutest forest trees go down like stubble.

Terrible Wounds.

Thanks to these shells this war is a war of frightful wounds. I have not so far met with any real Dum-dum wounds or with any doctor who has seen such wounds; but when the ordinary bullet is nearly spent it sometimes enters the body sideways, making a hole which is sometimes mistaken for that made by a dum-dum. The shrapnel wounds are worse than those made by any dum-dum bullets, while the gaps made in the bodies of soldiers by chunks of the heavy shells are not to be described. Sometimes they knock off the head or lay bare the heart and the whole interior anatomy. But they do the most harm to a man when they just graze his head without breaking the skin at all. The damage done in this way is called a contusion, and it is as a rule terrible and irreparable damage for the whole nervous system is upset in some mysterious way by the close passage of the gigantic missile.

One officer assured me that the strong vibration of the molecules of the shell communicates itself in some inexplicable way to the molecules composing the brain with the result that the latter is temporarily or permanently injured. Why ordinary bullets do not produce the same effect my friend did not attempt to explain; but perhaps the missile must be of considerable size in order to produce any effect.

Examples of Contusion.

I saw cases of contusion in the Russo-Japanese war, but the first I saw in this war was that of a private soldier, whom I found sitting in a house near the front at Sokoloff. The house evidently belonged to some well-to-do Polish landowner, but it was now abandoned by its proprietor and his family and his servants. One of the great Russian howitzers roared every few minutes in the garden outside, illuminating the interior of the house like a flash of lightning and shaking the furniture and the pictures on the walls with the force of the explosion.

In the great hall a number of soldiers were dimly discernible by the light of a candle; and, owing to his attitude, one of these soldiers instantly attracted the attention of everyone who entered the room. He was a young peasant of enormous size and he sat as still as if he had been a statue. But his whole pose was one of complete and tragic melancholy, combined with an entire unconsciousness of what was taking place around him. He did not even rise to salute officers when they passed; and, far from resenting this neglect, the officers only gazed at the unfortunate man with pity. His head hung forward; his eyes were fixed on the ground; and his hands were suspended listlessly

at his sides. I never saw on a human face such an expression of unutterable and irremediable woe as this soldier's face wore.

I gave him a cigarette and tried to cheer him up, but a bright young soldier by his side explained that the unfortunate man was suffering from a contusion. His head had just been grazed by one of the great shells, with the result that he had had a complete nervous collapse, and become deaf and dumb. I am afraid that his mind was also touched, for, when I asked him by signs where he was wounded, he pointed to his legs, his side, his ears and his temples though, as a matter of fact, he was not wounded at all. As I gazed on this big, kindly peasant thus ruined, perhaps for life, a sudden loathing for war seized on me. What will this poor fellow's wife and children say when he is restored to them in this awful condition?

On the same day I met a number of other cases, all of them equally bad. In Warsaw and Petrograd there are special hospitals for such soldiers; and each of them contains over 800 patients.

MEETINGS.**THE KAMUNTING RUBBER COMPANY.****ANNUAL MEETING.**

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was held on the 14th instant at the Palace Hotel, Mr. T. Eckhardt presiding. The other directors present were Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, W. S. Jackson, and E. W. Noel, together with Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (legal adviser). The attendance represented 25,685 shares.

The Chairman proposed that the audited accounts and the directors' report be accepted as presented.

Mr. W. S. Jackson seconded.

The Chairman said: As you are all familiar with the details of the report and accounts which we have placed in your hands, I need say but little about them, but I take this opportunity to give a short general review of our business. This because I am told the position of the Company is not thoroughly appreciated by all our shareholders.

The test of good and economical management is the cost of production. From the report you will see that the cost of our rubber has been reduced to 1/2.94d. This figure includes absolutely everything, so that the difference between it and the average selling price is our real profit. When you bear in mind that we have during the year added some 18,500 trees to the 43,000 trees

tapping last year, you will, I think, readily come to the conclusion that the cost of production is very satisfactory indeed. According to the last estate reports referring to the present year, we can promise a very substantial further reduction of this figure. The Manager estimates the output for this year at about 138,000lb. The management, I am glad to say, has not undergone any change. We have renewed our contract with Messrs. Schiller & Co., at a monthly remuneration of Tls. 450, and have entered into a special contract with Mr. Poignand to continue his duties as visiting superintendent of the estates at a remuneration of Tls. 250 per month.

These arrangements have been very carefully gone into by your Directors. The advisability of engaging the customary visiting agent for the two estates was also gone into, but if any doubt existed in our minds it was dispelled by the emphatic opinion of Mr. Jackson who had at the time just returned from the south and with the impressions of his observations quite fresh in his mind, advised us that the Company's affairs would fare much better if we continued Mr. Poignand's services, he being a man known to us all and one who has the welfare of the Company at heart.

In comparing the bare figures it may appear that we are actually paying more for salaries than some other companies do. Of course we are not here to discuss other companies' affairs, but as many of you are also shareholders in other companies, it is but natural that comparisons arise. When I make the assertion that we are working economically I do not mean to say that we work cheaply, your Directors have never striven for cheapness because cheap labour is generally the most expensive labour.

I want you to understand also that good work need not necessarily show all its virtue in positive results, in fact in so difficult a business as a rubber planting proposition prevention of losses is one of the main problems. Whilst we can insure ordinary property and merchandise against all sorts of risks we cannot insure a rubber plantation in the ordinary way, that is effected only by placing reliable men in charge. We have been fortunate enough to get the reliable men, and we have made it worth their while to do their work well and to stick to us.

This insurance, if I may continue using the metaphor, has been most efficacious. We have had no miscount of trees when we took over the estate, we have practically lost none by fire or pests, we have not made useless experiments with costly machinery, buildings etc., have not had labour troubles of any kind, we have not had to change

managers and break in new men, we have on the other hand carried out the original programme of planting up the estates in the normal manner, and in every way the estates are developing favourably.

If you look at the management of our finances you know that although there are still unissued about 9,500 shares, we have not had to reconstruct, have not issued debentures, have not written off bad investments, but we have earned good interest on all of our investments and when we came to sell, a nice little profit was added to our capital. We have not paid any dividends, but we have written down all the depreciable property to a nominal sum and even your real estate which really increase in value year by year has been written down by a substantial sum.

Gentlemen, I think that my assertion that the management has been economical is not merely cheap is borne out by these facts. Regarding the sum of Tls. 14,000 written off our profit as shown in the report, I may say that we had quite a lively debate on the subject and finally the counsel of the experienced financiers whom we have on our Board prevailed, and it was decided to write off the whole of that sum.

We have carried forward a sum of Tls. 10,780, which represents actual funds in hand after anticipated proceeds of the sale of the rubber we had in stock have been realized.

In regard to the Board of Directors, the report in your hands informs you that Mr. W. S. Jackson retires by rotation and being eligible I trust that he will be re-elected to continue his valuable services. Since the report was issued Mr. Thurston has retired from the Board and Mr. E. W. Noel was invited to fill the vacancy, and I shall later on ask you to confirm that appointment.

With regard to the Directors' fees, we have as in the previous year placed Tls. 3,000 against this account, but as the Company has not yet arrived at a dividend paying stage your Directors have decided to refund Tls. 600 of this sum.

The Chairman concluded that that was all he wanted to say, but he was prepared to answer to the best of his ability any questions that might be asked.

Mr. Gubbay said that he had some diffidence in making comments, because they dealt with the question of the directors' fees, and he did not want anyone to think that his observations were intended to reflect on the directors or their work. They had, however, to consider that it was now four years since the Kamunting Rubber Company was inaugurated, and the shareholders had not received a single cent in dividends. Of course the directors

were not responsible for this. It was accounted for by the remarkable change which had come over the rubber situation and it was because of this change that they should look round and economize. One way of effecting this economy would be for the directors to take a fee of Tls. 500 each per annum. The company in Shanghai could, he thought, be carried on by three directors instead of four and if they accepted Tls. 500 there would be an economy of Tls. 1,500.

Mr. G. J. W. Morgan thoroughly endorsed what Mr. Gubbay had said with regard to the number of directors and their fees. He thought that Tls. 600 was too much, seeing that the shareholders were not getting any return for their money.

Mr. Maguire said he was diametrically opposed to the remarks made. The company during the last four years had been in a transitory stage, when most arduous work had been done by the directors. They had put the company on a sound financial basis and it could now go into the markets of the world as a financial undertaking. The fees of the directors and the fees of the visiting agent and local managers should certainly be left as they were, and he thought it was most generous on the part of the directors to cut down their fees which they certainly deserved.

Mr. Morgan said that if the work was so very arduous he would like to know how it was that some of

the directors could go away for four months out of twelve and then draw full fees.

Mr. G. Nielsen said there was no reason why they should have a "regiment" of directors. He thought that three were quite sufficient.

Mr. Kadoorie explained that when he went to America he intended being away only a short time. The war broke out and he could not get a steamer from America for some weeks. He could hardly be expected to charter a steamer to bring him to Shanghai.

After further discussion, the Chairman put the resolution to the meeting and it was carried unanimously. At the same time the Chairman informed Mr. Gubbay that the question of the number of directors would come up at a later stage.

The Chairman proposed the second resolution: that Mr. W. S. Jackson be re-elected a director of the company.

Mr. Jackson said the idea seemed to be to reduce the number of directors to three, and he withdrew his election and retired from the company.

Mr. Maguire suggested that before the meeting accepted Mr. Jackson's withdrawal they should thoroughly discuss whether three directors only were needed.

Mr. Wrightson seconded Mr. Jackson's re-election, and upon being put to the meeting, the resolution was carried.

Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Game*, Lea & Perrins' Sauce is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce *can* be used, Lea & Perrins' is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.

Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Maguire proposed that the appointment of Mr. E. W. Noel as a director be confirmed.

This was seconded by Mr. Gubbay, who said he threw out the suggestion that the directors amongst themselves should decide whether they could reduce their number to three in order to economise the fees.

The Chairman said that the directors considered that four was a very useful number.

Mr. Noel offered to withdraw his name, remarking that if the meeting decided that three directors were sufficient he should be glad to resign.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Gubbay then asked the chairman to take an expression of opinion from the shareholders as to whether the directors' fees should not be Tls. 500 each. He later on proposed that the fees be fixed at Tls. 1,500 per annum. Mr. Forum seconded.

Mr. Maguire considered it was a most disgraceful thing to ask the directors for such arduous services and then offer them such mean pay.

Mr. McDowell also spoke in favour of the fees remaining as they were and said it was false economy to talk about reducing the fees. He proposed that the fees be fixed at Tls. 2,400.

Captain Carmichael seconded, and the amendment was carried, four voting against it.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Forum seconded, that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors at a remuneration of Tls. 300 per annum. The resolution was carried.

The Chairman announced that that concluded the business of the meeting, but before he thanked the shareholders for attending, he must read a letter signed by Mr. G. Nielsen. The letter contained the following resolution: "Resolved, that Messrs. T. Eckhardt and Thurston be removed from the Board of Directors of this company." The resolution, continued the Chairman, was supposed to be proposed by Mr. Nielsen and seconded by Mr. Morgan. It was, of course, out of order because being extraordinary business it required seven days' notice.

Mr. Nielsen rose and continued to speak after the Chairman had ruled him out of order.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the directors.

EWOT COTTON MILL.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The nineteenth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. was held on Thursday at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., general managers. There were

present: Messrs. O. E. Anton (presiding), P. F. Lavers, C. G. S. MacKie, Zau Sung-dau, (members of the Consulting Committee), J. Kerfoot (Mill Superintendent), A. Brooke Smith (Secretary), H. D. Morrison, G. A. Richardson, L. E. P. Jones, R. Macgregor, N. L. Sparke, W. G. Pirie, and F. J. Burrett.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditor's report,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, —The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. The statement of accounts clearly, I think, shows the financial position of the Company as at October 31 last, and requires little or no explanation.

The profit for the year is Tls. 370,089.90 and including the amount brought forward there is a sum of Tls. 379,343.12 available for allocation. Last year the profit was Tls. 552,278.93—a record in the Company's history—and although this year we are unable to show so satisfactory a result, I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on what has been achieved, having regard to the more or less generally adverse conditions of trade which, owing to one cause or another, were prevalent during the period of the year's working.

As has been intimated in the Report, it is proposed, subject to your approval, to pay a dividend of Tls. 12 per share on the ordinary shares, and I hope shareholders will be satisfied with that return. Last year a dividend of Tls. 15 was paid on the ordinary shares, but, as was indicated at the time, that year's working result was regarded as extraordinary and it was considered that the maintenance of profits at such a level could in no way be relied upon.

With regard to depreciation of our properties, it is proposed to write Tls. 65,000 off plant and machinery and Tls. 18,000 off buildings, as against Tls. 60,000 and Tls. 12,000 respectively last year, the increased provision being due to extensions which have been made during the period we are dealing with.

At last year's annual meeting I dwelt somewhat fully on the question of depreciation, and I reiterate what I then said, which was in effect that no year should be allowed to pass without adequate provision in that respect and I trust you fully recognize the necessity for adherence to such policy. There are other small items of depreciation it is recommended be written off, but these do not call for special comment.

Now we come to the proposed bonus to staff of Tls. 4,500, which doubtless will meet with your approval, and I take this opportunity

of saying that the staff deserve all due praise for the satisfactory manner in which they have carried out their work, and in this connexion I would like to mention our mill superintendent—Mr. Kerfoot—who has untiringly and ungrudgingly laboured to further the interests of the Company.

Next, there is the amount of Tls. 75,000 which it is proposed to transfer to reserve account. If you approve of this transfer, the reserve account, which, you will recollect, was inaugurated a year ago, will then stand at Tls. 2 0,000, and with the Tls. 500,000 at credit of equalization of dividends account, our total reserves will amount to seven lakhs.

On the occasion of our last annual meeting I drew the particular attention of shareholders to the desirability of adding to our reserves whenever working results permitted, and I now wish to emphasize the point. As I then said, we experience very keen competition, both locally and from Japan, which is more likely to increase than diminish as time goes on, and that being so you will readily understand the larger our reserves the better position we will be in to meet such competition.

During the working year our business has varied considerably as far as prices and demand are concerned, but on the whole the marketing of our goods has not been unsatisfactory. In this connexion it may interest you to know that one of our standard qualities of yarn which in July last was selling at Tls. 100 per bale has now dropped to Tls. 81. It is true there has been a heavy fall in the price of cotton, but I may say that the margin of profit we are now making on our productions leaves much to be desired.

During the year we have worked full time and the off-take of China yarn has been surprisingly good. Indeed, consumption of China yarn has, as a whole, surpassed all records. We have also experienced an increasing demand for our cloths and your Consulting Committee are seriously considering the advisability of installing more looms.

As regards China cotton, there has been a sufficient supply, but owing to its short staple, we have been obliged to import considerable quantities of American in order to meet our requirements. While on this subject I am pleased to be able to say that steps have been taken by the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association to start an experimental cotton farm and it is hoped that this may lead to an improvement in cotton cultivation methods in this country. The Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association deserves the thanks of all those interested in the cotton industry for their efforts and it is unfortunate

that their decision to reduce the allowance for moisture was frustrated by the cotton sellers.

An Association of Spinners and Weavers has recently been formed to protect and further the interests of its members and it is to be hoped that beneficial results may be attained.

During the summer months there was a shortage of labour and owing to the increasing number of spindles and looms in this district your general managers view with much concern the possibility of a scarcity of mill hands at, what may be, no very distant date.

I do not know that it is necessary for me to further remark on last year's working, but may mention that all our buildings, plant and machinery have been kept in first class order.

As to the future, it is very difficult to make any reliable forecast. Cotton is now cheaper than it has been for many years, but on the other hand prices for all our products are very low, and, as I have already indicated, our margins of profit are greatly diminished. The unsatisfactory state of currency in China continues to adversely affect trade, and until such time as reform is introduced business generally will, I am afraid, continue to suffer from that factor.

I do not know when we may expect to see a revision of the import tariff, and I can only express the hope that when it does come the cotton mills in China may be afforded some measure of protection.

Mr. Kinnear, who was a very useful member of the Consulting Committee for some years, resigned on leaving China and has been replaced by Mr. Mackie. Mr. Zau Sung-dau has also joined the Committee.

Gentlemen, I think there are no other points calling for comment but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be glad to answer, to the best of my ability, any question that may be asked.

The following resolutions were passed without discussion:

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. P. F. Lavers: That the report and accounts be adopted and passed.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. G. S. Mackie: That a dividend of Tls. 12 per share on the ordinary shares be paid for the year ended October 31 last.

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. F. J. Burrett: That a bonus of Tls. 4,500 be paid to the staff.

Proposed by Mr. Loftus Jones, seconded by Mr. W. G. Pirie: That Messrs. C. E. Anton, P. F. Lavers, C. G. S. Mackie, Zau Sung-dau, and Zee Kuan-yuen be re-elected members of the Consulting Committee for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. G. A. Richardson, seconded by Mr. N. L. Sparke: That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

The proceedings then terminated.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION.

Shanghai Football Club v. Shanghai Recreation Club

The excellent form shown by the Shanghai Club in their previous games promised well for Saturday's match with the Recreation Club, and expectations were quite realized, a fast and clean game resulting in a draw of two goals each. It was rather unfortunate for the Club that Grant made a mistake close on time which resulted in the scores being made level, but the Rees were good value for a point, and the drawn game should add interest to the next encounter.

Customs Recreation Club v. S. M. Police F. C.

This match was played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground. The Customs were the first to attack, and for the greater part of the match play was in the police half. The game lacked dash, and was consequently not very interesting to watch. Mullin played a fine game for the Customs, doing a lot of splendid defensive work. The Police forwards occasionally broke away, but bad shooting spoiled some good opportunities. Doyle was the best of the police front line. Neither side scored.

SHANGHAI FOOTBALL LEAGUE, 2ND DIVISION.

Shanghai Football Club, 2nd XI v. St. F. Xavier's School.

This match was played on the Shanghai Football Club's ground on Saturday afternoon and a well-contested game resulted in a point-less draw. The School team had the better of the play in the first half, but failed to penetrate the excellent defence of the Club's backs. In the second half, the Club were frequently attacking without being able to score. Just before the call of time Aquiar netted the ball from an offside position, and the point was, of course, disallowed, much to the chagrin of the School team.

S. M. Police, 2nd XI v. Shanghai Public School.

This match was played on the Widow's Monument ground on Saturday afternoon, a somewhat uninteresting game resulting in a

victory for the Police team by two goals to nil.

Shanghai Recreation Club, 2nd XI v. Thomas Hanbury School.

For this game, set down to take place on the E. M. Police ground, the Hanbury School team turned out in full strength, but the Recreation Club could only muster five men. After a short spell of play, during which the Hanbury School scored several goals, the game was stopped, the points going to the Hanbury School.

FRIENDLY GAMES.

B.-A.T. Football Club v. Soochow University.

The B.-A.T. sent a team to Soochow on Saturday to meet Soochow University in a friendly game. The visitors were much too strong for their opponents, winning by nine goals to two.

Public School v. Cathedral School.

This match was played on the Hongkew Recreation ground, on Saturday morning, in a strong wind, and on soft ground. The game was keenly contested but play was mainly in the Cathedral School half, the Public School boys showing excellent combination and putting in many good shots. Goals were scored by Mellowes, Ferguson, Madar, Bowker, and Nash. Result:

Public School 8 goals.
Cathedral School nil.

HOCKEY.

Shanghai Hockey Club v. "X" Company, S. V. C.

This match was played on the Polo ground (South) on Saturday afternoon, and an exciting game resulted in a win for the volunteers by the odd goal in seven.

The Police v. The Sikhs.

The Police team showed greatly improved form on Saturday when they met the Sikhs on the Polo ground (North). The Sikhs, however, were well able to maintain their excellent record, and won by seven goals to one.

The Harlequins v. Portuguese Hockey Association.

This match was played on the Widow's Monument ground, and a fast and exciting game resulted in a victory for the Harlequins by seven goals to nil.

LADIES' HOCKEY CLUB.

Members of the Ladies' Hockey Club took part in a very enjoyable game on the Polo ground on Saturday afternoon. Sides were chosen on the ground, and after an interesting match, the Light Blues beat the Dark Blues by two goals to nil. Mr. Brierly kindly acted as referee.

GOLF.**SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.****Championship Semi-Finals.**

The semi-finals in the Shanghai Golf Club championship were played on Sunday at Kiangwan, much interest being taken in the two keenly contested games. Captain Barrett and Mr. H. M. Little qualified for the final, Captain Barrett beating R. A. Brand by two up, and Mr. Little beating Mr. E. M. Ross by 7 and 6.

Four Some Competition.

The following is the result of the Foursome Competition, played for on the 12th and 13th instant. Conditions, 18 holes; Medal play.

J. Dewar and L. Evans	90	5	85
C. J. Scott and J. T. Disselduff	101	14	87
J. Scoones and G. N. Phillips	101	14	87
H. H. Fowler and C. W. Porter	99	9	80
C. H. Rutherford and E. M. Ross	107	13	94
..... Hilliard and P. Lambie	106	8	98

There were 19 entries.

SHANGHAI LADIES' GOLF CLUB.

Some interesting competitions were held on the Recreation ground on Thursday morning in connexion with the Ladies' Golf Club, including a putting and driving competition. Miss Brown made the longest drive, 153 yds., and also the highest aggregate, 129, 128 and 153.

Mrs. H. H. Fowler won the approaching and putting competition.

In connexion with the November Cup competition, Mrs. Lanning won the handicap with scores of 54, 54 less 14 = 94.

Mrs. Baldwin won the Club cup, with 54, less 6 = 48.

Mrs. Leckie won the season cup with 110, less 14 = 96.

SHANGHAI JUNIOR GOLF CLUB.**Club Championship.**

The qualifying rounds in the above competition were closed on Sunday, the following qualifying out of twenty-six entries: T. W. Mitchell 163, J. Ross Young 166, W. Hunter 168, W. S. Campbell 172, G. M. Boyes 173, W. G. Todd 174, G. O. Ackerman 174, G. B. Stormes 174, C. Richards 176, J. Tiffin 177, T. Murray 178, A. M. McGregor 179, C. Matthews 180, J. O. Barnes 184, W. H. Jackson 184, and H. E. S. Pickering 184.

THE SHANGHAI FOOT HOUNDS.

On Sunday the meet was at Sicawei and Edinburgh Road Corner. A wild cat was quickly found in some reeds behind Mr. Davidson's house. After a short hunt it went to ground. Hounds were held away and after a short dig the cat was bolted only to go

to ground a short distance away and he was killed underground by the terriers. The next patch of reeds provided a civet which was rolled over in the open after a fast hunt of a quarter of an hour. A second civet was found close by and it afforded an exciting hunt in a big patch of reeds. It then broke across the open and was hunted across Sicawei Road to be eventually lost in a village at the bottom of False Fahwah Line.

SHOOTING.**The Lalaca Cup.**

The Lalaca Cup Competition was held at the Rifle Range on Thursday morning, but attracted only a moderate number of spectators. There were nine competitors, and the cup was again won by Captain W. E. Sauer, with a score of 75, Captain R. H. Gaskin being second.

The competition is fired twice a year, previous winners have been: 1902, Capt. H. R. H. Thomas; 1903, Capt. H. E. Keylock; 1904, Capt. J. E. Trueman; 1905, Capt. T. Trueman; 1906, Capt. H. E. Keylock; 1907, Capt. H. E. Keylock; 1908, Capt. S. A. Ransom; 1909, Capt. S. A. Ransom; 1910, Capt. S. A. Ransom; 1911, Capt. H. R. H. Thomas; 1912, Capt. H. R. H. Thomas; 1913, Capt. R. H. Gaskin; 1914, Capt. W. E. Sauer.

CORRESPONDENCE.**CLEANLINESS IN THE STREETS.**

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leaderette in yesterday's issue on the subject of the disgusting habit of spitting, it is to be hoped, will assist in bringing about an amelioration of existing conditions. Seeing, however, that the danger to health alone from this filthy practice is so great, the wording of your article errs on the side of moderation. It would seem, too, that it is the "promiscuous" manner in which those finding it necessary (?) to spit (or create "the other nuisance") do so to which your correspondents so far have objected. Most of us who have been in China for a year or two are fully aware that the Chinese expectorate in the streets rather more freely than we do without considering it anything extraordinary, but you will find on inquiry around Shanghai that most of the more educated class of Chinese have for some time past noticed, and strongly objected to, the way in which their passage along the streets is

endangered by the present state of affairs.

I believe that, were notices exhibited prohibiting expectoration on our pavements, the beneficial effect would soon be noticeable, and that where not so—e.g. in the case of the insolent class (far more numerous than you would appear to think)—a good box on the ears from a policeman now and then would work wonders.

I am sorry to see your correspondent "G.N.," who frequently writes sound sense, descending to the extent of rather making a joke of what is becoming, or rather has become, not only a nuisance but a very serious menace to the health of the Settlement. It is not too much to say that to take one's women folk along our pavements nowadays is during the greater part of the day a very risky proceeding, and it is high time that a state of affairs worse than I have seen it anywhere—in other treaty ports and in the interior should be taken in hand.

I am, etc.,

PEDESTRIAN.

Shanghai, Dec. 11.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Pedestrian" may have a just grievance when he rebukes me for treating a serious matter with the degree of levity in which I indulged when criticizing "Resident's" remarks on the above subject. My sole justification is that "Resident," in advocating a just cause, made use of arguments which were so exaggerated that they fell very wide of the mark. When you want to have a thing done stick to facts, and do not let your imagination run away with you.

I, too, consider the condition of our pavements an abomination and would advocate strenuous reforms; but I cannot agree with "Pedestrian's" suggestion that "a good box on the ears (of the spitting offender) from a policeman now and then would work wonders." You cannot knock sense into heads by boxing their ears. If that were possible I am sure I would myself have been an extremely wise man.

But you can "work wonders," as your correspondent says. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand the offender, whose ears had been boxed, would undoubtedly "wonder" why he had become the victim of such an outrage, and as, in the great majority of cases, no explanation satisfactory to his limited understanding would be forthcoming, he would be as wise or as ignorant as he was before his ears had been boxed.

You cannot educate ignorant people by boxing their ears. Educate them, by all means, that is the only sensible course to adopt; but leave the fist and the police-

man's truncheon out of your curriculum.

I am, etc.,
G. N.

Shanghai, Dec. 12.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I congratulate "G.N." on having escaped the celestial spitter for so long. My own experience has been less fortunate. Some few years ago I was lucky enough to catch the gentleman who had spat on my boot. I held him and wiped my boot on his clothes.

About one year ago another celestial spitter spat on my clothes from a trailer as I was waiting for a car. Couldn't get him.

This morning I left my carriage standing on the Sungkiang Road and when I returned found the cushion decorated with the efforts of a Chinese in the upper room of the house outside which my carriage waited. I wiped the cushion on his coat. It would be interesting to test the attitude of the Mixed Court on this question.

A favourite amusement, especially among the mafoo class, appears to be to spit on the back of a foreign dog. I once found my pointer liberally decorated in this manner and had to have him scrubbed down with water and a broom.

Some poor chaps must spit on account of catarrh or bad chests, but there is always the gutter for them. Why not an anti-spitting league? Prosecutions and smart sentences by the Mixed Court would do a lot towards stopping this disgusting practice.

I am, etc.,
SAN'TAS.

Shanghai, Dec. 13.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As a constant reader of your daily publication, I have been considerably amused in reading the various letters appearing in your correspondence columns regarding the complaint against my fellow citizens expectorating in the public streets.

Some of your correspondents advocate the "boxing of the ears" as a sound remedy against this alleged evil. Now, being very grateful to several Western nations for my education. I would suggest that those foreigners who desire to teach my fellow citizens good manners, should first try boxing the ears of their own nationals who smoke bad tobacco in the trams, and blow the offensive smoke into their mothers' and sisters' faces. When this turns out successful, I am perfectly confident that my fellow citizens would not object to being taught Western manners. Otherwise it would certainly not be fair to box a poor coolie's ears for an offence which he commits unwittingly, through

lack of education, while the educated "white man" commits the offences enumerated above with impunity.

I am, etc.,
WONG MING-KUNG.

Shanghai, Dec. 14.

This correspondence is now closed.—Ed.

SHANGHAI RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have to acknowledge with many thanks a cheque from Mr. M. A. Clarke value \$500 being a donation to the Shanghai Relief Fund from the Committee of the International Recreation Fund, also \$6.94 being small collections made at the last Kiangwan Race Meeting.

Mr. Jackson, Chairman of the Shanghai Race Club has also sent me a further sum of \$100, being a donation from Mr. Wm. Katz.

I am, etc.,
EDWARD I. EZRA.
Chairman.

Charity Organization Committee.
Shanghai, Dec. 11.

PATRIOTIC WORK AT CHINKIANG.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In connexion with the effort being made in this small port in aid of the Prince of Wales's Fund, a concert is being given on Saturday the 12th instant. We should esteem it a favour if you would kindly give it a note, as many in Shanghai are in various ways connected with the port.

Amongst the artists are many well known to Shanghai, some of whom are coming up to support us entirely at their own expense. An opportunity will again be afforded to hear Mrs. H. Balean on the violin, and amongst the artists are Mmes. Cavaliere, Mrs. Donald W. Richardson, Misses Collis, Hyde, Hayes and Miller. Messrs. W. R. Haynes, O'Brien, Stormes and Hayes.

The Committee are under obligation to Messrs. Garner, Quelch & Co. for supplying the programmes for which they have had a special block made which is a work of art in itself, and Messrs. Gande, Price & Co. who have supplied the tickets which are \$1 each. Thanking you in anticipation

I am, etc.,
H. RUMFORD,
Hon. Secretary
Prince of Wales's Fund,
Chinkiang.

Chinkiang, Dec. 10.

THE WEIGHT OF BREAD.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Towards the end of last month an advertisement appeared in your issue advising that on account of the advance in the cost of flour the bakers would advance the

price of certain bread to \$1.00 for 12 lb., and was signed by practically all the foreign bakeries operating in Shanghai.

Having some doubt as to the weight per loaf delivered I suggested to my wife that in place of entering daily the number of loaves received the weight should be entered in the baker's book, to be totalled at the end of the month and paid for in accordance with the advertised rate.

This was objected to by the firm we deal with, one of the signatories to the advertisement, who stated that they could only deliver sixteen loaves to the dollar. We then weighed eight loaves from his basket and found they scaled 4½ lb. or say 9½ lb. for the dollar—a difference of nearly 25 per cent.

I presume when they fixed the advertised rate they were satisfied with the profit it represented, and it savours somewhat of sharp practice, especially in these hard times, to make such a heavy "rake off" in the weight. I would suggest other householders check the weight they receive for their dollar.

I am, etc.,
FAIR MEASURE.

Shanghai, Dec. 11.

CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am sure we must all agree most heartily with Mr. Peebles's letter of December 8. I advocated exactly the same thing myself some seventeen years ago, needless to say, with no results.

If about ten lots of ground, suitable for the children, of, say, five or six mow each, are procurable, within half a mile or so of different crowded districts, I hope some one with influence will speak at the next Ratepayers' Meeting, and urge the acquisition of the same.

I am, etc.,
LOVER OF CHILDREN.

Shanghai, Dec. 14.

DO THE FITTEST SURVIVE?

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In his book, "Germany and the next War," Bernhardt answers this question with an emphatic "Yes," so far as war is concerned, and reckons that this is a priceless blessing which war brings with it. Let the words of Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, answer the hideous falsehood. "War's call," he says, "is, send us the best ye breed. The fittest stand in the forefront and do not survive. The nation sinks through breeding from its unfit. This is the desolation war works. Let Scotland answer. Let Germany answer. Never since the days of the Stuarts has Scotland, and especially the Scottish

Highlander, been free from the recruiting sergeants for Britain's army.

"The history of the Celts is, in one sentence, 'For ever they went out to battle, and for ever they fell.' If war is a biological necessity, what life, what virility, what a race of giants, the moors and glens must yield to-day. Scotland speaks from long and sad experience. Every heathery hill looks down on a glen that, generation after generation, sent in answer to the fiery cross and the pipes of war the best its homes had bred. The weaklings died in infancy. By the law of the survival of the fittest there was bred a race of giants, whose kilted regiments, every man of them six feet or more, were the pride of their race and the glory of British arms. What has been the biological issue for Scotland?"

"In the awful days of the Forty-five, out of Glenurquhart 800 men marched to Culloden for their bonnie Prince Charlie. But a few weeks ago, not a corporal's guard, though they took their best from Loch Ness to Corrimony, could pass the heroic standard of the olden days. Giants from that glen, and from Strathspey stained with their blood the marble palaces of India, and saved the honour of humanity in the awful days of the meeting, but to-day few of their clan are left. The sturdy Chisholms are gone from Strathglass. In the gloaming glens of the West Highlands, there is silence deep as death where once a thousand Campbells would start up in a night at the call of Argyll. No Lord of the Isles who sleeps in Iona could ever again gather a clan worthy his tartan though he blew all night on the pibroch of Donald.

"War's biological reaction is damage beyond repair. Its waste in blood, its incalculable waste before their time of whole generations of unborn sons of heroic sires—that waste, unreckoned and prodigal, can never be gathered up again. The wholesale slaughter of youth and vigour in the trenches, and on the wide human abattoir of Europe, is loss that has no gain to match. The weaklings survive. The cowards escape. The physically unfit are not called. The morally uncourageous are left to breed after their kind for the next generation. But the strong, the daring, the willing, they leave no breed behind."

Now that the Germans, after forty years of peace, have once more entered the struggle of war—all their physically fit, more than six millions of the best they breed—what will be the answer of the next generation? Will the blood poured out in such wild prodigality in the valleys of France, and the blood which will yet soak like red rain the roads to Berlin, from France on the west and from Russia

on the east—will that waste of Germany's best blood make for the biological betterment of the German nation?

I am, etc.,

G. W. P. K.

Shanghai, Dec. 15.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The question, which "G. W. P. K." has brought forward is one of deep and present interest. In regard to the view of Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, the history of the Greeks and the Romans likewise furnishes an answer to the question, an awful answer in the negative.

The story of each nation is a recital of how generation after generation of her strong and brave died in battle, in the all-pervading desire for national conquests. The sap of the nation was drained in continuous warfare, with the result that the backbone of the race came to be bred more and more of the physically unfit and morally uncourageous. It is a physiological tendency that with these defects generally combine indolence, voluptuousness and other enervating traits; and the disintegration of the race was a foregone fate.

In our age, conscription is synonymous with the principle which called every sturdy Greek and Roman youth to the profession of soldiery. The finest physiques are now taken to fall before the diabolical weapons of destruction with which twentieth-century civilization has endowed us.

Let Germany, in her insane desire to dominate, continue, as she is doing, to waste the best blood of her country; and in a few hundred years the biological decay and ultimate extinction of the nation will be as complete and enduring as that of ancient Greece and Rome.

I am, etc.,

H. A. T.

Shanghai, Dec. 16.

CHRISTMAS DAY CHARITY MATCH.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Whilst purchasing a few tickets for the Charity Match on Christmas Day, I unintentionally overheard a few remarks of another purchaser to the effect that it was a pity that the match was not arranged between the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the remainder of Shanghai. His reasons for complaint were that the Recreation Club was reduced to a shadow of their former greatness and that it was extending their slender resources to too great an extent to ask them to oppose the large playing strength of the Football Club. I was present at Saturday's match and could only count four of the

Recs' last season's players, and on making inquiries was informed that they could rely on very little outside assistance in the Christmas match, the Club, on the contrary, having plenty of material to choose from other than their regular League team.

Now what we want on the 25th is a match in which the teams should be well balanced. A charge is made, and therefore the best material should be obtained for the occasion. Any one-sided affair will not only rob the game of all interest, but will make the public chary of future games. Now, I suggest, if it is not too late, that the original game on Xmas Day be substituted for the "Volunteers" versus "The Rest." Many would welcome this change, as it would be a relief to the weekly inter-club matches. I therefore trust that is not too late for the Marine Engineers' Committee to approach the Clubs concerned regarding the proposed alteration. The tickets already printed and sold could still be utilized, and I am sure the S. R. C. will be only too willing to let the match be played on their ground. If Lieut. Colonel Bray's services could be solicited in issuing an order for the Corps to muster in mufti at the Rees' pavilion to support their comrades on the football field, then Charity will benefit to a considerable extent. Perhaps Mr. John Prentice will do the needful.

Apologizing for having taken so much of your valuable space, and wishing the Engineers every success in their charitable mission,

I am, etc.,

A TICKET HOLDER.

Shanghai, Dec. 16.

"The Health and Vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated but (through any cause) detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produce organic disease."—"The Humanitarian." In cases of Scifula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clark's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes—ADVT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENTIAL MANDATES.

Peking, Dec. 9.

By order of the President:—

(1) The temporary rules and regulations for the appointment of district salt commissioners are hereby promulgated.

Peking, Dec. 11.

By Order of the President:—

(1) A lengthy Mandate with reference to the importance of again surveying all cultivated lands in the country, inasmuch as many changes in the condition of lands have taken place owing to natural and other causes. Besides many people are cultivating lands on which no tax is payable, while others are paying a burdensome tax with no land whatever to plant upon. This is a great injustice, alike injurious to the country and to the people. The survey of lands shall begin first with the district of Peking, and then be extended to other places by degrees. Let the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Finance act in conjunction in deciding the mode of procedure in this affair and request us to appoint a high official to establish a special office for the proper execution of this work, etc.

Peking, Dec. 13.

By order of the President:—

(1) Recently, order and quiet have been gradually restored everywhere in the provinces. There have been, however, some incorrigible rebels, plotting the downfall of their fatherland and creating disturbances in our realm. Consequently, our good people have not been able to enjoy their slumber in peace. Especially upon the two provinces of Kuangtung and Chekiang they have been bent upon executing their destructive designs. Luckily, our superior civil and military officials in these provinces united their effort in protecting our

populace. They discovered rebel meeting places and made arrests time and again, thus frustrating their attempt to indulge in depredations of robbers and thieves. They have rendered us a signal service in suppressing these desperadoes and reassuring the innocent people.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS.

Dec. 12.

Telegraphic News from Peking.

Another memorial impeaching Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Marine, for his partiality towards his secretary Hsu Che-hsiang and accusing him with being in sympathy with the rebel party has been presented to the President by the Censorate; this time the memorial was signed by all the censors without a single exception. Some other officials in the Ministry of Marine are also implicated. The President has ordered the memorial to be referred to Admiral Liu for perusal, having expressed no opinion yet.

On December 9, the Secretariat of State held a meeting to decide upon measures of retrenchment to be introduced in the Central Government. It is reported that \$80,000 per month each will be saved from the expenditure of the Ministries of Foreign Intercourse, Finance, and Communications; \$70,000 per month each from that of the Ministries of Home Affairs and War and the General Staff; \$50,000 per month each from that of Ministries of Education, Justice, Agriculture and Commerce. Substantial reductions in expenditure will be made in other departments too.

The Government has sent a telegram to the Szechuan authorities, instructing them to pay Dr. Sung Yu-jen, the Hanlin who sympathized with the Manchus, \$300 per month for the support of his family.

From Kiachta, it is reported that the Mongolian delegates have agreed to all the proposals brought forward by China at the 13th Conference. The conclusion of the demarkation treaty is the only work remaining to be done between the High Commissioners of Russia and China.

A Wuchang telegram reports an outbreak of fire in the "Dress Equipment Department" in the Arsenal there, resulting in very serious losses.

The Question of Subsidiary Coins.

It has long been felt that the depreciation of the subsidiary coins, especially copper cents, has caused the prices of all commodities to rise unduly, thereby inflicting acute suffering upon the lower classes whose earnings are usually

counted in these baser coins. H. E. Chi Yo-ling, Governor of Kiangsu, has addressed a despatch to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce here, stating that as his attention has been brought to the way copper cents are flooding the markets in Soochow, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Hsuechow and other places within this province to the detriment of the people, the Chamber would oblige him by making inquiries and informing him as to the true state of affairs at this port. The Governor has also heard that some persons have been importing copper cents into the ports of Kiangsu and netting fabulous profits. If so, the country would be soon drained entirely of its silver coins, etc. The Chamber has notified Chinese banking houses and other business men to submit reports on this question.

Worship of Heaven.

By order of the Government, the worship of Heaven shall be performed on the day of the Winter Solstice by every territorial official. The Prefect of Shanghai has deputed Mr. Li Sung-tang, his secretary for education and Mr. Ting Keng-yao, Director of local property for education, to select a site. The site has now been chosen and found suitable by the Prefect, being situated at the Industrial Training Depot, outside the Small South Gate. The date for carrying out this ceremony falls on December 21. Numerous officers have been appointed either to make preparations, to train the band of eighty-six musicians and dancers or ancient lines, or to make or to purchase the outfit known as the sacrificial equipment, including utensils and dress.

Dec. 14.

The Tsingtao Customs.

The Government has appointed the Commissioner of the Tairen Customs to be Commissioner of Customs at Tsingtao, but the Japanese Government objects to this appointment on the ground that Tsingtao is absolutely under military rule now. The Waichiao-pu has pointed out that China is acting exactly in the same way as she did when Tsingtao was in German hands, while China is within her right to have appointed a Japanese as Commissioner. This question is still in the course of negotiation.

Chinese Industry and Commerce.

Since the outbreak of war in Europe, many suggestions have appeared in the public press that China should seize this opportunity to develop her industry and expand her trade. It is easy to make such suggestions; but the question of how to carry out the good advice is full of difficult problems. Fortunately some well-known Chin-

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pain and swelling of the joints, blood poison, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times for premature decay or deficiency of vital forces. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who seemed played out, used up and valueless.

Send stamp address envelope for Free Booklet or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO to avoid disappointment. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOT'S CASH CHEMISTS.

ese here formed a society to help the development of trade in native produce some years ago. At the head of this Society is the venerable Dr. Wu Ting-fang. Under the auspices of this society, several meetings have been held recently to discuss ways and means to push Chinese trade to the front. A general meeting was held at the Chien-kiang Guild on Chekiang Road on Friday evening to tackle the same question. It is said the members will try to discover the causes of the failure in the native trade first, and then remove them.

Salt Smugglers' Boats Captured.

Pootung has long been notorious for affording salt-smugglers and desperadoes a safe asylum. The numerous streams that abound in that part of Shanghai give the law-breakers many facilities for ingress and egress, beside a good chance to evade officers on their track. Captain Chang, of the Smuggling Preventive Force of Chékiang, was cruising about in the vicinity of Peilien Creek with four of his "rifle-boats," when he came upon a large gang of armed salt-smugglers, bringing in some twenty boats of salt, weighing over 1,000 piculs. A pitched battle followed, which lasted two hours. The smugglers were at last defeated, leaving six boatloads of salt behind.

Dec. 15.

News from the Capital.

The Governor of Kiangsu has submitted by telegram three important points, to which he requests the Government to pay serious attention, in connexion with the restoration of the transport of tribute rice to Peking. (1) This is not a bumper year in any district; once free transport of rice is permitted, even well-supplied communities will have to face enhanced price on rice, and a scarcity of food will make the people succumb the more easily to the temptations of the rebel party. (2) The constant movement of rice will cause great fluctuations in its price, to which the Government should fix a limit. (3) In the Commercial Treaty signed by Sheng Hsuan-huai, export of rice for abroad shall be permissible in bumper years. Now that transport of tribute rice is allowed, foreigners will demand to be allowed to export rice. The Governor declares that he only wishes to draw the attention of the Government to these points, and he does not oppose the system. The Ministry of Home Affairs has sent him no reply.

In reference to the impeachment by the Censorate against Liu Kuan-hsiung, Minister of Marine, the most serious charge made is that he has instructed his son to become the compradore of a foreign firm

through which orders for the building of the Admiralty and the purchase of naval supplies and armaments could be executed, whereby the Minister could reap profits. At first, Chou Hseuh-hsi, Minister of Finance, was appointed to investigate the case; but he declined on the ground of being very busy as the year is drawing to a close. Now the Minister of Home Affairs, Chu Chi-chien, has been ordered to make investigations.

..

Censor Yu Cheng-ming has submitted a memorial, suggesting that the separation of the military and civil administrations would be facilitated by extending the power of the governors and transferring the the Chiangchüns to places of fortifications and strategic importance, in order to remove friction between the two authorities resident in the same city. With the exception of the Chiangchüns in Nanking and Anking which are important fortified towns, in which cases the Governors should be transferred to be resident at Soochow and Luchow, respectively, all other provincial Chiangchüns should be removed elsewhere. President Yuan himself wrote on the memorial: "May be approved," and referred it to the Bureau of State Affairs in the Secretary of State's Office for consideration and action. But on December 11 it was suddenly withdrawn.

Chang Hsun's Birthday.

General Chang Hsun, High Inspector of the Yangtze provinces, celebrated his 61st birthday which fell on the Chinese 25th day of the 11th moon, or December 11, at Hsuehchow. A number of celebrated actors of Peking went there to pay him their homage and congratulations. The carriages on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway were crowded for some days not a few officials being seen hurrying from the north to pay their respects to the famous general, who issued a large number of free tickets for first class passengers on that railway.

The Deepening of the Huangpu.

Some time ago, the Prefect of Shanghai received an order from the Governor of Kiangsu and the Director of the Irrigation Office, instructing him to collect a surtax, when he collected the land and rice taxes, in connexion with the deepening of the Woosung River and other waterways in the three prefectures of Soochow, Sungkiang and Taitsang. The reason for levying this surtax on agriculturists is obvious, as their fields will derive much benefit from a good system of irrigation.

Now, the local gentry and the village headmen have submitted their views to the effect that the

people welcome this proposal because they all understand the ultimate benefit they will enjoy with regard to their cultivated lands, but, as the question of settlement extension is at present still pending, and as a portion of the Woosung River would be included in the proposed extension, they are of opinion that the two foremost questions that should be threshed out are (1) Whether our sovereign power can be preserved on that portion of the river in future? and (2) Will our work encounter any obstruction?

Then they also point out that the crop of this year was reduced by 30 per cent. in comparison with that of the last year, having been damaged by drought in summer and gales in autumn; that the native trade is restricted on account of the European war, beside an all round depreciation in value to the extent of another 30 per cent; and that therefore they cannot bear this burden of surtax at present, but if absolutely necessary, they will propose that the money deposited in the Bank of Kiangsu on account of the District Industrial College, may be used when due to stand for such a tax for this year. The Prefect is requested to forward these contentions to the high authorities, and the question of paying this tax be deferred till after the harvest of next year when it can be reopened for discussion.

Dec. 16.

Robbers in Shanghai.

In connexion with armed robberies in Shanghai the Consular Body has submitted the following rules of procedure to the Diplomatic Body in Peking:—

1. Persons having committed robberies within the Settlement shall be handed over to the Chinese authorities as soon as they have been captured and found guilty by the Mixed Court.

2. Armed robbers in the Settlement shall be handed over to the Military Governor for execution according to martial law.

3. The sentence of death shall be passed as soon as the prisoners handed over have confirmed the statements, which they have made at the Mixed Court, before the Chinese authorities.

4. The Police shall be notified of any execution two days in advance.

5. The Police will send detectives to witness and take a photograph of the execution, which shall be hung up at the Police Station with a view to striking terror into the bosom of robbers.

Wharf Hands and their Wages.

Under the time-honoured pretext of the high cost of living here, coupled with the exorbitant, or at least arbitrary, advance in price on many daily necessities by storekeepers as a result of the war, the

majority of the labouring world have demanded and obtained an increase in their wages. It appears now to be the turn of the Ningpo section of wharf coolies to meet and discuss means of increasing their earning capacity. They have decided to make a demand for more pay from the shipping companies. The latter, however, consider that these coolies are already well-paid, as they are given so much money for every package of cargo they handle, and should not therefore use the same plea as others who are usually paid by the day.

Tax Farmers in Difficulties.

The merchants of this port have been, more or less, adversely affected by the European struggle, the local market is still much depressed, and money, though abundant, is as tightly locked up as ever. To facilitate the collection of various taxes, a system of farming the collection to merchants, who guarantee payment to the Government of a certain amount per year on certain trade or goods, has been in vogue here. Owing to the depression of the market, the Chinese tax-farmers are all badly hit. As there seems no prospect of any immediate improvement one, at least, is making strenuous efforts to withdraw, but so far the authorities have not been disposed to relieve him of his task.

The Destination Tax.

With regard to the establishment of an office in Shanghai and the appointment of Mr. Shen K'un-ho to be its manager for the collection of the Destination Tax on foreign goods by order of the Ministry of Finance, the Consular Body of this port, being not quite clear how this tax is to be collected, wrote to Mr. Shih, Supervisor of the Customs, asking for fuller details. Mr. Shih, having received no information has written to Mr. Shen for a copy of regulations, if any, regarding the imposition of the tax.

Union Transport Service.

The directors of the five railways, namely, the Shanghai-Nanking, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Mukden, Peking-Kalgan, and Peking-Hankow lines, obtained sanction from the Ministry of Communications to appoint delegates to hold a conference to discuss ways and means for the inauguration of a Union Transport Service for the five railways.

The first conference took place on Tuesday, December 15, at the Shanghai office of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. Mr. Chung, the Director, and Mr. Read, the Acting Traffic Superintendent, proposed that discussions be confined to the following four general principles:—

(1) To fix certain railway stations as Union Transport Stations, and to discuss the question of fixing tariffs on different lines.

(2) To decide what should be the standard weight in the transport service.

(3) How to effect a uniform plan of transport for both railways and steamships.

(4) Other questions with reference to the transport of cargoes and the change of trains by passengers.

The decisions of the conference will have to be submitted to the Ministry of Communications before they can be put into effect.

Dec. 17.

News From the Capital.

General Liu Cheng-yuan has been appointed Assistant Director of Military Affairs in Shensi.

The Director of the Land Survey Office to be established in Peking will enjoy equal rank and dignity with the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance, and will be under the sole authority of the President. It is believed that Li Ching-hsi will be given this directorship; but Liang Shih-yi has also a good chance.

President Yuan Shih-kai has conferred a wooden tablet of praise upon each of eleven Chinese establishments as an encouragement for the successful working of industrial enterprises. The Tasung Cotton Spinning Co. of Tungchow and the Nicholas Tsu Engineering and Shipbuilding yard of this port are among the recipients of this much coveted honour.

King Pang-ping, Wu Chao-hsu, an American advisor and a Japanese advisor, have been appointed joint examiners of students graduated abroad. The Chengshihang or the office of the Secretary of State will be used as the examination hall. The examiners are empowered to engage their own assistants.

Redemption of Treasury Bills.

Some days ago, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce received an order from the Ministry of Finance, stating that with respect to the treasury bills issued by the Military Government of Shanghai upon the establishment of the Republic to the amount of \$3,000,000, half of which had been repaid, the balance for redemption on December 31 will amount to \$1,500,000; but as the Ministry is depleted of funds, it is proposed to repay \$500,000 only and pay the interest on the whole amount, leaving \$1,000,000 to be changed into deposit receipts signed by the Bank of China, bearing the same rate of interest, namely, 7 per cent. per annum, and to be redeemable separately at the end of June and December, 1915.

The Chamber had called together the bill-holders and represented to them the proposal of the Govern-

ment. With the assistance of Mr. Tao, the Customs Government Property Liquidator, the holders of these bills at last consented to accept this arrangement. The Ministry of Finance has been informed of the result of the bill-holders' meeting by telegraph, and will doubtless act accordingly.

Dec. 18.

Horrible Suffering in Shantung.

According to a Tsinan telegram to the "China Times," the people living within the so-called war zone, after enduring the passage of the Japanese troops, were systematically robbed and horribly maltreated by pirates. In the vicinity of Yentai, scarcely a village escaped molestation altogether. A deputy appointed by certain authorities to make careful investigations has just reported that he has verified the following cases which actually took place.

Chao Lieh-jen's house in the Siyuan village was visited by forty or fifty pirates, clad in khaki uniform and armed with rifles. Clothing and jewellery valued at over \$1,000 were taken away; Chao Er-mei and several others of the family were tied up and carried off as hostages.

Wang Chien-nieh's house at Yinchuang was stripped bare of its contents by fifty or sixty pirates also dressed in khaki uniform.

Chou Ju-yueh of Yuehhsia was seized, bound, and taken away by the pirates. He was afterwards ransomed by the payment of \$2,000 in Russian notes.

Mr. Cheng Fu, who lives in Haichengchuang, was stabbed and wounded by pirates who were exasperated at finding nothing valuable in his house. They, however, forcibly kidnapped his son Cheng Shou-min, and his two grandsons, Cheng Yu-tou and Cheng Yuchang, and demanded very large ransoms from the old man. But Shou-min, the son, was soon brutally killed by way of impressing upon the family the absolute necessity "to pay up." The old man had to raise money somehow, and eventually he ransomed his two grandsons by paying the pirates \$12,000 in Russian notes.

Over a hundred pirates pounced upon the quiet nook of a village called Liuting in the Changyih district and denuded every house in that small village of its money, valuables and women.

The house of Chou Chi-ming, of Yangcheng was pillaged and picked very clean. The villains wanted also to take his sister-in-law Wang Chi for their chief. But the lady succeeded in teasing and enraging the robbers to such an extent that she was stabbed to death, thus saving herself from dishonour.

Chang Hsi-pang, of the Yangloh villages, was kidnapped by pirates.

As he could not satisfy their demand for money, his whole body was submitted to a slow process of burning with red-hot iron. He was lying in a precarious condition, waiting for death to relieve him from his terrible suffering.

Chang Meng-hsiung, a well-known wealthy man of Yangcheng, was asked by the pirates to present them with \$50,000. Being unable to make up that amount, he was stripped naked and tied up to a tree. When Chang had become stiff with cold, hot water was poured upon his body. He was not released until he had produced all his gold, silver and jewellery.

Many shops at Tsaoi, Machu and other places were robbed likewise, their losses ranging from several hundred to one or two thousand dollars each. The shops and people of Kuanyuan had fared no better. Even cargoes, if portable and valuable, had been taken away in some cases. There were other such cases, too numerous to mention in a telegram.

THE SHANGHAI OPIUM LICENCE QUESTION.

MANIFESTO BY SHANGHAI MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION

We have received the following statement on the licensing of opium shops in Shanghai by a Committee of the Shanghai Missionary Association.

The Committee appointed by the Shanghai Missionary Association to act in the matter of the Opium Shop Licences, greatly regrets the necessity of taking a position antagonistic to the Council, and only does so under a strict sense of duty.

In publishing its views on what is doubtless a very complex question, it only attempts to deal with two or three of the most important features. There is no need at this day to discuss the measure of evil attached to the opium habit, or to dwell on the action or lack of it that has led to the existing conditions. Both the Council and those who oppose their policy are open to blame for not taking the matter in hand long ago.

The Missionary Association is specially interested in the moral aspects of the question, but at the same time its Committee has sought carefully to weigh the commercial arguments.

The existing stock of Indian opium in Shanghai, about 6,000 chests, at present wholesale prices is valued at roughly Tls. 40,000,000, to which sum has to be added the expenses, shop rents, licence fees, wages etc., and the profit of the retail sellers, so that probably twice the sum mentioned will have to be spent before the present stock is exhausted, even if no more is shipped here

from other China ports. Is nothing to be done but regretfully to wait till these tens of millions of taels are spent in what is at the best a selfish and harmful waste, and in many cases a degrading vice? If the Council's present policy is carried out the stock must be smoked in the Settlement, or the Settlement made a centre for smuggling into the interior.

We join issue with the Council on the following points:—

1.—The Council has declared itself in favour of a policy of suppression. If the declaration of that policy made in 1908 referred only to divans it must on November 28 1910, when they wrote to the senior Consul on the subject, have referred to shops, since all the divans were already closed. There is not a jot or tittle of suppression in their present policy, for they propose to issue licences for the retail sale in the Settlement until the last available ounce of the drug is disposed of. To our minds that is the practical result of "periodical reductions (of licences) concurrently with the disappearance of the stocks."

2. We do not deny that the "trade," though discredited and doomed, may be a legal one, but we cannot admit that the 1911 agreement, even if it provided that the "Port of Shanghai" should be the last place closed to the importation of Opium, makes it incumbent on the Council to provide for the local consumption of the whole stock, or for the Settlement becoming a centre of smuggling. The truth most probably is that the agreement of 1911 contemplated the "Port of Shanghai" as being a wholesale distributing centre. We are told that Chinese officials in order to protect their people from the vice are illegally excluding opium from some of the markets which are available under the Convention, but we cannot see that that is a valid reason for the Settlement being made the dumping ground of the whole stock. If the parties to the Convention are withholding from the opium merchants their rights, it is from China that redress should be sought.

3. The Council appears to think that it has a responsibility for the financial results that would accrue to those who have invested their money in opium, if they cease issuing licences for its retail sale. Our reply is that it is not the duty of the Council to provide means for the financial protection and relief of merchants, who, because the trade promised large profits, invested their money in what they know to be, if legal, a risky trade. Others have had to bear losses when they made miscalculations in connexion with trade, which was not only legal, but was in merchandise that was beyond reproach.

In conclusion we feel that it is our duty to take all rightful steps to help forward the present agitation against the continuance of the licences, unless the Council can see its way to greatly modify its present policy.

The good name of the Settlement is being discredited in various ways. Articles in foreign papers published in other parts of China hold the Settlement up to ridicule and blame it for its participation in the trade. The great number of opium signs to be seen on the streets, in some places fifty or more in a single block, must convey a very undesirable impression to many Chinese visiting the place.

It can hardly be doubted that the smuggling trade and the unrestricted

access to the drug leads many bad characters to the Settlement, thus directly adding to the amount of crime in our midst.

Beside this we are the means of bringing great injury to some of the army of our Chinese labourers. Opium smoking is not confined to the well-to-do. Enough opium for a smoke can be obtained for 16 cents. One afternoon recently ninety persons of the coolie class were seen to purchase the drug in one hour and a half at a single shop. What is likely to be the condition of the families of this class when the bread winner spends 16 cents for a smoke even if he is content with one smoke a day?

We hope that the ratepayers will carefully weigh the question and if called upon to do so make it clear by their votes that they have the best interests of the community at heart, and that they are on the side of the great Chinese nation, in the splendid fight she has made and is making against the ravages of opium.

LITERATURE AND JOURNALISM.

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. SHELDON RIDGE.

One of three interesting papers read at Wednesday evening's meeting of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild was by Mr. W. Sheldon Ridge, who discussed "the uses and abuses of journalistic literature." There are exacting folk who draw a very distinct line between journalism for the day, and literature for all time, but the speaker ventured the dictum that all real literature is nothing but journalism: in other words, everything that will live in literature is journalism, pure and simple, something done for the sake of the day in which it is done.

The Psalms of David are journalism: they were David's expression of the needs of the day. The Gospels are journalism, judged according to the principle that what is really effectively done for the day is done for ever. The speaker quoted Mr. Bernard Shaw's observation that the writer who aims at producing the platitudes which "are not for an age but for all time" has his reward in being unreadable in all ages; whilst Plato and Aristophanes trying to knock some sense into the Athens of their day, Shakespeare peopling that same Athens with Elizabethan mechanics and Warwickshire hunts, Ibsen photographing the local doctors and vestrymen of a Norwegian parish are still alive and at home anywhere amongst the dust and ashes of many thousands of academic, punctilious, most archaeologically correct men of letters and art, who spent their lives haughtily avoiding the journalists' vulgar obsession

with the ephemeral. "Let others cultivate what they call literature: but journalism for me," cries Mr. Shaw.

How to Read Newspapers.

The place of journalism in literature having been thus justified, the speaker proceeded to consider how the newspaper or periodical should be approached by readers. The first thing one looks for in the daily paper, he observed, is news, information, the elementary facts that constitute the premises upon which our judgement of men and things is based. The news must not be taken as it stands. The man who formed the habit of reading the whole newspaper through was worse than a glutton. It was necessary to select, and read with a critical attitude. One should have a dictionary and an atlas at hand, and an encyclopaedia within easy reach. It was a common mistake to subscribe only to "the paper that thinks as we think." The mental and moral effects were disastrous.

If a Radical habitually read a Radical paper he became gradually incapable of political discernment, and the Tory who read only Tory papers was worse still, for he became irretrievably confirmed in extremely improper principles—so at least a Radical would tell him. Read the other Party's daily paper, but read your own Party's weekly, and deliberately adopt a combative attitude.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

GAINS AND LOSSES OF RIVAL PARTIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Nov. 14.

There were many analogies between actual and political warfare brought out in the elections last week, not the least striking among them being the claim to victory made by both sides. Members of the Cabinet and other Democratic leaders express the greatest satisfaction with the result, the Secretary of the Treasury even going so far as to describe it as a "glorious" victory, and the Postmaster General as an "overwhelming" one. And yet the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives was reduced from 141 to 31, and some of the most notable victories of recent years were gained by the Republicans in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States. In New York Mr. C. S. Whitman, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of 130,000; in Pennsylvania Senator Penrose triumphed over the combined opposition of Democrats and Progressives and carried the State

by about 200,000, and in Ohio, always a keenly contested battleground, the Republicans likewise gained a signal victory.

On the other hand, the Democrats certainly have substantial grounds for satisfaction in the fact that their majority in the Senate was increased from 10 to 16, and in the further fact, strange as it may sound, that they were not completely overwhelmed. The latter seems a poor sort of satisfaction until the fact is brought out that in over forty years there has been only one election in an off year—a year when there is no president to be elected—when the newly elected House of Representatives has not been adverse to the party in power, and but one since the Civil War when a revision of the tariff, either upward or downward, has not been followed by a defeat of the administration, mainly through the influence of the powerful interests adversely affected by the changes made. Indeed, the recent Republican successes are being hailed in protectionist circles as protectionist victories, and the triumphant return of Senator Penrose, ex-Speaker Cannon and other prominent members of the Republican old guard is pointed to as proof of a revival of protectionist sentiment.

Tariffs and Unemployment.

But while there are probably thousands of voters who are disappointed if not disgruntled that the reduction of the tariff has not yet had its promised effect on the cost of living, there are at least a quarter of a million who have been thrown out of work as the result, direct or indirect, of the persistent war Congress has been waging against Capital and of the economies put into effect by the various railway companies on account of the irksome restrictions imposed upon them by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Hundreds of trains have been discontinued and thousands upon thousands of employes have been discharged by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and other railway companies in the effort to keep down the cost of operation in the face of higher wages, higher cost of materials and increased expenses generally. The reconstruction of the banking and currency system of the country, and the delay in putting the new law into effect, have also had an unfavourable effect upon business. To crown all, the war in Europe has greatly curtailed the export trade and affected, to an extent entirely without precedent, the mechanism of exchange. For one of the largest cotton crops ever produced—a crop that should have been worth a thousand million dollars—there is no market, and the financial problem confronting the South is one of the gravest charac-

ter. With all this in mind, and considering, too, how the average voter is always inclined to hold the Government responsible for any serious disturbance of economic conditions, a non-partisan view of the situation is that it is a wonder that the administration pulled through as well as it did.

Some Other Aspects.

In several other respects the election was a notable one. It was the first time that members of the national Senate were elected, not by the different State legislatures, but, in accordance with the recently adopted Constitutional amendment, by direct vote of the people. The election also marked the almost total extinction of the Progressive party, the great bulk of its recent adherents having returned to their former allegiance to the Republican party. Two years ago the Progressive candidate for the Governorship of New York polled 393,183 votes. Last week the Progressive vote in that State was less than 60,000, and in some States it fell so low that the Party lost its legal status as a separate political party. And be it noted that wherever Colonel Roosevelt and his lieutenants worked the hardest for success, there the defeat of the party candidates was the most complete.

The prohibitionists and the advocates of woman's suffrage put forth tremendous exertions to have their respective measures adopted by the voters in a number of western States, and not without some success. In Ohio and California prohibition was overwhelmingly defeated, but in Colorado, Arizona, Oregon and Washington amendments to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors were adopted. Woman's suffrage was defeated in Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota and adopted in Montana and Nevada.

Effect on next Presidential Election.

To return for a moment to the general political situation, it hardly seems to a non-partisan observer as if the results of the recent election can be regarded as in any way foreshadowing, as some politicians would have us think, the result of the presidential election two years hence. It is the general opinion that the country is on the eve of a revival of business that not a few believe will amount to a boom. While the war in Europe has had a most depressing and disturbing effect on business conditions here, orders for foodstuffs, clothing and munitions of war to be shipped to Europe are now coming in in such numbers and volume that many industrial establishments are working night and day to supply them,

and this is a condition that must continue as long as the war lasts. Furthermore, on Monday next the opening of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks established under the new law will release \$460,000,000 in gold and legal tenders, which, according to the Comptroller of the Currency, will increase the credit facilities of the country to the extent of one thousand million dollars. Political forecasts based on present local discontent are therefore liable to be completely falsified.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SCARBOROUGH.

It is a great many years since any port in the British Isles was shelled and had the bombardment, which has just taken place, occurred at the beginning of the war, it might, conceivably, have had a much more disturbing effect than it has had, or could possibly have, at this late date. That the inhabitants of Scarborough, Whitby and West Hartlepool were momentarily alarmed is at once clear and natural. We have, however, the definite statement that there was no panic, a statement every Briton in the East will the more readily believe because he himself feels not the smallest consternation. A German squadron, with fog to help it, has cut a dash and got away. A fine old town has been knocked about and a certain number of people have been killed and injured. That is the sum total of the German Squadron's achievement. Anxiety, of course, will be felt by all who may have relatives or friends in any of the three towns and the deepest sympathy will go out to them if, after what must necessarily be an anxious wait for news, they learn that they have lost someone dear to them. That, however, is the utmost emotional consequence of the bombardment which, considered from a naval or military standpoint, is of the smallest importance. In one respect it may prove distinctly helpful. It will destroy the idea, so prevalent amongst Britons who have never been abroad, that the Continent is a long way off, and so give a stimulus to recruiting.

The "Queen of Watering Places."

Of the towns bombarded, Scarborough is perhaps the most interesting. The "Queen of Watering Places" is only twenty-one miles from Whitby, and fifty-four miles from Hull. The meaning of the name is "fortified rock." Backed by Oliver's Mount (500 ft. high) the town rises like an amphitheatre round a beautiful bay, protected on the north by Castle Ground, while behind is situated North Cliff. Its history dates back to the very early days, for it was in 1066 that Harold Hardrada ravaged it. The castle,

now a shattered Norman keep, dates from 1136, but it was rebuilt as a royal fortress by Henry II. St. Martin's Church, which was partly destroyed by the German shells, is a good Early English structure with windows by Morris, and dates from 1862.

The Last Bombardment.

This is the second time in its history that Scarborough has been bombarded from the sea. The first time was in 1779, when Paul Jones, an American naval commander, fought a big battle off Flamborough Head, and it was during that time that Scarborough was shelled. Jones, who was styled by his countrymen "The Pirate", was a native of Scotland, but he took up the cause of the American colonies, and in 1775, when Congress resolved to fit out a naval force, he offered his services. In April, 1778, he visited the British coast in a brig of eighteen guns, and performed some daring exploits. A year later, as commodore of a small French squadron, flying the stars and stripes, he threatened Leith, and it was on September 23 that the engagement took place off Flamborough Head. It was a desperate engagement, in which Paul Jones captured two British men-of-war.

The story goes that Jones's ship was sinking, and a British vessel approached and asked him to surrender. The reply received from the bold "pirate" was that he had not begun fighting, and the British ship, with the object of forcing a surrender, drew close in and put out grappling irons. Jones and his men then boarded the other vessel, and after overpowering the British sailors, secured them in the hold of their own vessel, and sailed away. In 1788, he entered the service of the Empress Catharine, and as rear-admiral of the Black Sea fleet served creditably in the war against Turkey. He died in Paris in 1792.

Whitby and West Hartlepool.

Whitby, another favourite Yorkshire resort, is a beautiful town, and is visited every year by thousands of people, no less for its attractive scenery than for its

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—If the blood is laden with impurities it spreads disease as it circulates through the organs of the human body—Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain. Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

bracing moors. The noble ruins of St. Hilda's Abbey, founded in 566, but rebuilt in the eleventh century, mark the place where the poet Cædmon lived and died.

West Hartlepool is of modern growth, although Hartlepool itself is a very old place. St. Hilda's Church, dating from the thirteenth century, has a high embattled tower, a conspicuous mark for mariners, and there are the remains of a priory founded in 1275.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Dec. 12.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

There was again some demand in the market yesterday. The rates were unchanged and were inclined to be easy at the close. Silver improved $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

During the week the rates improved from 2s. 3d. for T.T. to 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. This rise was partly due to the rise in silver and partly also to the export paper and absence of demand in the market. For the first time after a long interval, the T. T. rate has remained above parity during the past two days. At the close, however, there was a slight falling off in export paper and some demand, mostly speculative, making the market slightly weak.

During the week silver advanced from 23d. to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., then dropped to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and improved again to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yesterday. The improvement in silver is reported to be due to some small Indian buying and also a little buying for China—in spite of the heavy local stocks.

The import trade has again become dull; but facilities for export are improving daily.

The stock of silver in the banks yesterday was composed of Tls. 57,550,000, \$22,040,000 and 194 bars; of this total the native banks, including the Bank of China, Bank of Communications and the Commercial Bank of China, held between them Tls. 3,910,000 and \$7,660,000.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The market remained quite steady during the week; but activity was very limited owing to the absence of sellers.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Agricultural Bureau's estimate of this season's Mid-American crop is 16,968,000 bales. Activity in this market continues to be restricted. The latest quotation for May delivery in New York is 7.35 cents.

The local cotton market is steady. There has been no appreciable change in prices during the week. Holders are still not willing to part at present prices, while local mills are not willing to buy cotton at high prices, as yarn prices are now ruling very low.

A very small business was done in Indian yarn. The Japanese yarn market continues to be very dull. The local mill yarn market is also listless.

The general situation in the piece goods trade has not improved. At the auctions, quantities were increased and prices were all lower.

BEANS.

The following were the quotations at Tairen on December 4:

Beans Y. 3.18/3.23
Bean Cake Y. 1.16
Bean Oil, Y.10.60

COPPER.

It has already been reported how the London copper market opened higher than had been expected, and then dropped, the decline being attributed chiefly to the coming into play of the large stocks on the American market. The "Mainichi" quotes a London advice of December 1, according to which prices have risen from the £54 6s. last quoted to £55 17s. 6d., or five shillings above the unexpectedly high opening price. This is an extraordinary rise (though for copper it is, of course, still a very low price) and Japanese holders are anxious to dispose of their holdings at this rate, fearful that the American stocks may depress the market again.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony had shown a tendency to increase in price for some years past, and the war has sent it up to Y. 17 per picul for the sulphate and Y. 30 per picul for refined antimony in Japan—rates which the "Asahi" does not consider in any way abnormal seeing how prices soared during the Russo-Japanese war. Contractors may be roughly divided into two classes—those who made forward contracts and are experiencing the exquisite pain of parting with their goods for a much lower price than they could obtain in the open market, and those who are getting new orders at very remunerative rates.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed that the following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnschouwen Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat.

The Output of Crude oil for December 10 was 165 tons.

Dec. 14.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

There was no change in the rates or silver on Saturday. The market was steady with a little demand.

COPPER.

The improvement in the London copper market is making Japanese holders optimistic in spite of their large accumulations. The Tokio Military Arsenal invited tenders on December 4 for 1,000 tons of ingot

copper, but all the offers quoted prices higher than the Government's reserve, so tenderers were invited to try again on the 10th instant.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnschouwen Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for December 11 was 165 tons and for December 12, 149 tons.

Dec. 15.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The market was dull yesterday with very little business passing. The rates and silver were down $\frac{1}{2}$ rd., and the market at the close was inclined to be easy.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Prices on the whole are advancing, especially for rubbers and cottons. Inquiry for shares is also improving.

COAL OUTPUT.

The Kailan Mining Administration inform us that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ended December 5 amounted to 63,266.51 tons and the sales during the same period to 63,314.56 tons.

SIN HUA SAVINGS BANK.

On the face of each of the first period premium bonds of the Sin Hua Savings Bank it is stated that lots will be drawn on the 25th day of the 4th month of the 4th year of the Chinese Republic. Measures have been taken to provide for the drawing. A machine has been bought for this purpose. Locality for the drawing shall be within the ground of Temple of Heaven in Peking, where a platform will be erected. Upon the platform the number of lots will be exhibited to the public for five days previous to the drawing. At the time of drawing the Government will appoint two censors to be judges. Officers will also be sent from the Ministry of Finance to supervise, and delegates will be elected by the Chamber of Commerce to represent the public, as inspectors. Representatives may be appointed by various news organs both in Peking and the provinces, by officials and various commercial and educational circles of the provinces, and by the various contracting agents of the premium bonds, to witness the drawing. They will be given seats on the platform, while the public may see the drawing of lots near the platform.

According to the regulations for the issue of the premium bonds of the Sin Hua Savings Bank, Agencies shall be established in the provinces to attend to the affairs in connexion with the payment of prizes and the repayment of principal. In Szechuan the Sin Hua Savings

Bank has appointed special persons to open a Branch Office for the sale of these bonds and an agency for the above affairs. The following is a list of Agencies in the Province:

Province. The Agency and its Locality.
Kiangsu: Bank of China, Shanghai.
Chekiang: Bank of China, Hangchow.
Anhui: Bank of China, Wuhu.
Kiangai: Bank of China, Nanchang.
Fukien: Bank of China, Foochow.
Kueichow: Bank of China, Kueiyang.
Hunan and Hupeh: Bank of Communications, Hankow.
Chihli: Bank of Communications, Peking.
Honan: Bank of Communications, Chenghsien.
Shansi: Bank of China, Taiyuanfu.
Kuangtung, Kuangsi, and Yunnan: Bank of Communications, Canton.
Shantung: Bank of Communications, Tsinan.
Fengtien: Bank of Communications, Fengtien.
Kirin: Bank of China, Kirin.
Heilungkiang: Bank of China, Harbin.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed that the following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnschouwen Landbouwenexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for December 13 was 166 tons.

Dec. 16.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The rates dropped a further $\frac{1}{2}$ rd. yesterday. Silver was unchanged. The market was not very active.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Rubber continues to be in demand, and prices are moving up. Business in the market, however, continues to be restricted.

MALAY STATES TIN OUTPUT.

According to information received from Kuala Lumpur, the output of tin for August from the Federated Malay States amounted to 3,591 tons, compared with 4,582 tons in the previous month and 4,690 tons in the corresponding month last year. The following is a comparative table showing the output for three years:—

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
	1912.	1913.	1914.
January	4,092	4,121	4,963
February	4,318	3,823	3,555
March	3,196	3,562	3,839
April	3,904	4,066	4,067
May	4,277	4,319	4,136
June	3,472	3,993	4,303
July	4,234	4,245	4,582
August	4,454	4,620	3,591

Total 31,877 32,749 33,075

SOUTH MANCHURIAN FLOUR MARKET.

The flour market situation is being revolutionized in South Manchuria, says the "Manchuria Daily News." Hitherto, Mukden posed as the dividing line between imported flour and the native product. This dividing point has now been shifted southward to Tairen. The European War has brought this

about. The limitless demands from Europe take nearly all the immense producing capacity of the United States to meet them. The export to the Far East has thus been stopped. The Hongkong market has soared up high and is no longer in a position to supply Manchurian wants. Furthermore, the wheat crop along the Yangtze came out very poorly this year, and in consequence little flour has been put on the Shanghai market from this source. The Shanghai market has naturally gone up.

On the other hand, on account of the withdrawal of the bulk of the Russian troops in North Manchuria to European Russia, Harbin flour has lost its heaviest consumers. An excess in supply has resulted, and Harbin flour is pouring down south into South Manchuria.

Except in the Yangtze Valley, it is most doubtful if American flour will make its reappearance on the Oriental market as soon as the present war is over. The dislocation or disorganization of the industrial systems in Europe would be so far gone as to render it impossible to recover their inherent vitality sufficiently to fill the needs. At least a year or two would be required for such purpose. Here is opened a capital opportunity for the flour mills in both South and North Manchuria to become masters of the Manchurian markets, further to push their goods southwards to Shantung and even to Shanghai. A change would come over the situation should Russia choose to remove the Customs barrier she maintains on the Siberian boundaries. Otherwise, Manchuria may elect itself its own supplier of flour.

RUBBER.

Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., (1913), inform us that the output of rubber from the above estates for the month of November was 7,100lb.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed that the following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for December 14 was 176 tons.

Dec. 17.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The market was again weak yesterday. Both the rates and silver dropped a further 1/4d. There was a fair amount of demand in the market.

RUBBER.

Mr. J. H. Richards, secretary of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., informs us that according to mail advices received from the estate, the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of November is 6,200 lb.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co. inform us that they received the following telegram from Messrs Kimmel & Co., London, yesterday:—

Spot price, standard quality, Ribbed smoked sheet 2/3. Spot price, standard quality, First crepe 2/.

Market steady with an improved demand.

The "L. & C. Express" of October 30 contains the following:—

The market for Plantation after advancing closes quiet, but prices have remained firm. Standard No. 1 Crêpe sold 2s. 3 1/2d. and sellers (last year 2s. 1 1/2d.), November 2s. 3 1/2d. and sellers, December 2s. 3 1/2d. and sellers, January-March 2s. 1 1/2d. sellers. Smoked Sheet (ribbed) spot 2s. 5 1/2d. sellers, November 2s. 4 1/2d. sellers, December 2s. 4 1/2d. and January-March 2s. 2 1/2d. Para remains very quiet, Hard Fine spot being now quoted 2s. 6 1/2d. sellers (last year 3s. 2d.).

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijl-Boschen Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The output of crude oil for December 15 was 189 tons.

Dec. 18.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Sovereigns—Bank's buying Rate@ 2/3 1/2 = Tls. 8.69

@ 72.2 = \$12.03

Mexican Dollars—market rate Tls. 71.9

Shanghai Gold Bars, 978 Touch Sh. Tls. 429

Bar Silver Tls. 111.20

Copper Cash 1,960 per tael

Native Interest 04

Peking Bar @ 430

LAST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver 22 1/2

Bank rate of discount, 5%

Market rate of discount 3 m/s. sight

%, 4 m/s. sight %, and 6 m/s.

sight %.

Consols.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60/ds.

Exchange Paris on London, Fr.

New York on London, T. T.,

4.88

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE

RATES FOR DECEMBER.

£1 @ 2/2 1/2

Francs @ 278 1/2

Marks @ 1

Gold \$ @ 53 1/2

Yen @ 91 1/2

Rupees @ 15

Mex. \$ @ 1.50

Roules @ 129

£1—Hk. 11 8 11

Francs 1—Hk. 3 10

Marks 1—Hk. 2 43

Gold \$ 1—Hk. 1 67

Yen 1—Hk. 1 22

Rupees 1—Hk. 1 85

Mex. \$ 1—Hk. 50

Roules 1—Hk. 44

* No quotation.

The market was dull yesterday

and inclined to be weak. Silver

and the rates dropped 1/4d.

The opening quotations at the

Bank yesterday were as follows:

ON LONDON—Bank Rate—Tael.

Tel. Transfer 2s. 3 1/2d.

Demand 2s. 3 1/4d.

Credit, 4 m/s. 2s. 4d.

do. 6 m/s. 2s. 4 1/2d.

Docy. Mills, 4 m/s.

do. 6 m/s.

ON NEW YORK—

Demand 55 1/2

Buying Doc. Bills, 4 m/s. 57 1/2

ON PARIS—

Demand 284 1/2

Buying Doc. Bills, 4 m/s. 296 1/2

ON CALCUTTA—

Demand 170 1/2

ON BOMBAY—

Demand 170 1/2

ON HONGKONG—

Bank, Demand 79 1/2

ON YOKOHAMA—

Bank, Demand 89 1/2

THE SHARE MARKET.

The official business on the Shanghai Stock Exchange yesterday comprised:—

Chemor United Rubber Estate, Ld

Tls 0 70 and T's 0 75 cash.

Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Ld

Tls 2 1/2 cash

Zianghe Rubber Co., Ld. Tls. 2

cash.

Gula Kalumpung Rubber Estates, Ld.

"B" Tls 6 1/2 ca-h.

Anglo-French Land Invest., Co., Ld.

Tls 95 cash.

China Flour Mill Co., Ld. Tls 4 cash.

Use t cash business reported:—

Batu Anam (J-hore) Rubber Estate,

Ld Tls. 0 65 ca-h.

Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.

Tls. 7 1/2 cash.

Alma Estates, Ld Tls 4 cash.

Ang'o-French Land Invest. Co., Ld

Tls 95 1/2 cash.

Consolidated Rubber Estates, Ld. Tls.

0 75 cash.

Kung Yik C S. & W. Co., Ld. Tls.

11.35 cash

BULLION.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.'s weekly circular dated London, November 12 states that the "influx of gold, which has been extremely heavy during recent weeks, is less pronounced. The following receipts are announced by the Bank of England:—

Nov. 5 £ 6 4,100 in bar gold.

" 6 43,000 " U.S.A. gold coin.

" 8 7,000 " bar gold.

" 9 23,000 " " "

" 9 3,000 " U.S.A. gold coin

" 10 12,800 " " " etc

" 11 57,000 " bar gold.

" 11 15,000 " U.S.A. gold coin

"Yesterday the sum of £1,000,000,

was set aside on account of the

Treasury currency note redemption

account, making the net influx

during the week £99,000.

"The net import of gold into India

for the month of October, 1914

was £79,900, approximately.

"The total import of gold bullion

and coin into Great Britain

during the first ten months of this

year approximated closely that

during the similar months of 1913.

The figures are £49,392,977, and

£40,846,000.

"The total exports, however, differ widely, being £29,712,990, and £40,238,692, during the respective periods. That is to say, about ten millions more gold has been retained this year than during the first ten months of 1913. The net import up to the end of October of this year was £19,649,967.

"In order to obtain a correct view of the gold position in regard to this country, the extremely large sums of gold held elsewhere in the British Empire on behalf of the Bank of England should be taken into account, for they are an equivalent, *quid* gold reserves, to gold actually imported into this country, and figure as a portion of the Bank of England Gold holding specified in the weekly statement."

With reference to silver the circular contains the following:—

"The rally in the price of silver to 23d. per oz. std., which was chronicled last week, was not sustained beyond the 7th instant. After that date, the market showed less animation, and the price fell away daily $\frac{1}{4}$ d., until to-day, when the fall was $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

"A certain amount of demand continued to be received from the Indian Bazaars, but not with the same ardour as last week.

"It remains to be seen whether the capture of the Emden will reduce the rate of insurance from the East in a sufficient degree to encourage buying orders from that quarter on a more substantial scale than has obtained of late.

"Meanwhile, the market is somewhat heavy in tone, and sensitive to the pressure of supplies which are rather more generous in quantity than so sluggish a market can digest.

"The stock in Bombay consists of 33,000 bars, which is slightly less than that of last week.

"An Indian Currency Return on the 7th instant, consisted as follows.

Note Circulation	Rs. 60.79 lakhs.
Reserve in Silver Coin	31.94
Gold Coin and Bullion	7.20
East Indian Securities	10.00
Gold in England	7.65
Securities in England	4.00

"No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week."

Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid's weekly circular dated London, November 13 states that "the price of silver which on the date of our last circular was 23d, remained at that the following day but has since had a decidedly downward tendency, gradually falling till to-day, when the quotation is 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz. Std. There is not much to account for this except that there has been less inquiry from India and the supplies have been rather more plentiful. At the present level the market seems inclined to be steady, though so long as it depends entirely on the demand for

actual consumption and there is an absence of any speculative buying the market must remain more than usually sensitive to the dominating influence of supply and demand."

RUBBER.

London, Dec. 15.

The quotation for Plantation Rubber, First Latex, Standard Crêpe, is 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—Reuter.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co., secretaries of the undermentioned companies, inform us that the output of rubber from the estates during the month of November is as follows:—

Alma Estates, Ltd.	14,000lb.
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	8,776 "
Shanghai-Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	7,431 "

Messrs. R. N. Trueman & Co., secretaries and managers of the undermentioned companies, inform us that they are in receipt of advices from their Straits Agents, giving the estimated outputs of dry rubber for the past month as under:—

Batu Anam (Johore)-Rubber Estates, Ltd.	9,119lb.
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	13,406 "

We are informed by Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co., secretaries of the Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd., that the output of dry rubber from the Sua Manggis Rubber Estate for the month of November was 4,900lb.

HANKOW EXPORTS.

The following statistics, published under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce, are dated Hankow, December 9:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight, excluding cost of packing for export:—

	per picul
	Tls.
Cowhides, Best selected Nominal	44.00
Cowhides, Seconds	40.00
Buffalo hides, No. 1	21.00
" " 10/35 lb.	
" " 36/60 "	
Goatskins, Untanned	—
Buffalo Horns, average 3lb. each	6.50
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	16.00
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu (Hemp or Ramie)	14.50
Green China Grass, Szechuan	—
Jute (Abutilon)	3.80
White Vegetable Tallow Kinchow	10.20
White Vegetable Tallow Pingchow and/or Macheng	10.15
White Vegetable Tallow Mongyu	8.00
Green Vegetable Tallow Kiyu	10.00
Animal Tallow	9.90
Gallnuts, Usual shape	16.00
" Plum "	20.00

Cotton	14.00
Black Bristles, Riflings	—
Turmeric	—
Sesamum Seed, White	4.00
" " Yellow	
" " Red	
" " Black	
Yellow Beans	—
Beans	2.00
Sesamum Seed Oil	—
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	—
Wood Oil	8.60
Tea Oil	8.60
Bean Oil	7.50

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd. will be held in London on December 21 when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended June 30, 1914, will be submitted.

EXTRACT FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The net result of the year's transactions shows a balance to the Credit of Profit and Loss Account of £152,268 made up as follows:—

Proportion of Kailan Mining Administration Profits, less Sundry Expenses	£162,360
Interest	4,384
Agency fees	4,000
Sundry Receipts	86
Balance brought forward	5,854
Total	£183,684

DEDUCT.

Expenses in Europe	£ 6,528
Directors' fees	3,708
Income Tax	2,245
Preliminary Expenses	11,914
	31,395

Leaving a Net Balance of £152,268 which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:

Interim Dividend 5 per cent paid May 15, 1914, absorbed £50,000	
Final Dividend 5 per cent (making 10 per cent for the year)	50,000
Balance carried forward	52,268
	£102,268

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

We are informed that the following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

The Output of Crude oil for December 16 was 165 tons.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.—ADVT.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 848.)

The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" says that the American war contracts with England and France mean a military and economical backing up of Germany's enemies and that they are only a new form of the war subsidies paid in former times. But this American assistance, which was indispensable for England and France, would only have the effect of prolonging the present war.

Reports come from Switzerland, that a decree issued by the French Cabinet informs all Swiss between twenty and forty-eight years to leave French territory.

Cairo reports that a meeting will take place shortly between the Sheikh of the Senussi and Turkish delegates to consider the attitude of the Senussi in Cyrenaica.

San Francisco, Dec. 11.

The British fleet which destroyed the German cruiser squadron off the Falkland Islands consisted of eight large armoured cruisers, among them the new armoured cruiser Lion (30,000 tons, eight 34.3 centimetre guns, thirty knots) and Invincible (20,000 tons, eight 30.5 centimetre guns, twenty-six knots), the second cruiser squadron and several light cruisers. The German men-of-war Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nuernberg were sunk with nearly their whole crews, while the Dresden seems to have escaped. The British losses are said to be relatively heavy.

TUESDAY.

GERMANS REPULSED
ROUND YPRES.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Dec. 13.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon states: Yesterday was particularly quiet. The enemy's activity was mainly shown by intermittent cannonades.

The enemy, however, made three violent infantry attacks south-east of Ypres, which were repulsed.

We made substantial progress at Bois Le Pretre.

The enemy, in the Vosges, made several attacks on Mother Henri Beaton, north-west of Sonones, and were repulsed.

Paris, Dec. 13.

The *communiqué* issued at midnight states that there is nothing to report.

GERMAN FAILURE IN ALSACE.

Paris, Dec. 14.

The official *communiqué* issued yesterday evening at 11 o'clock states that German attacks north-east of Ypres and at the railway-station of Aspach, in Alsace, were repulsed.

RENEWED ATTACKS ON
ILOW-LOWICZ FRONT.STUBBORN FIGHTING SOUTH
OF CRACOW.

Petrograd, Dec. 13.

An official *communiqué* issued yesterday evening states that on Thursday and Friday the Germans renewed their desperate attacks along the Ilow-Lowicz front by day and night and were repulsed with enormous losses.

At several places we made successful counter-attacks with the bayonet.

At some other points on the left bank of the Vistula the enemy retired slightly.

Stubborn fighting continued south of Cracow on Thursday. We captured four guns and 4,000 prisoners. Fighting continued on Friday with equal severity.

Considerable Austrian forces have appeared on the ridges of the Carpathians from the river Dunajetz (Dunajec) to Baligród, and are attempting an offensive movement.

QUIET ON CAUCASIAN FRONT.

Petrograd via Peking, Dec. 12.

The action in the region of Prasnyz and Zehanov is developing normally.

There were no important engagements on the Caucasians front on the 10th.

PRASNYSZ AND CIECHANOW
TAKEN.

Petrograd, Dec. 13.

We have successfully concluded our offensive along the whole front in the Mlava region.

We have captured the enemy's position at Prasnyz and Ciechanow and pursued him towards the frontier.

In a cavalry charge we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy.

The Germans continue their desperate offensive on the Lowicz-Ilow front although they are losing heavily.

We have captured a new position north of the river Bzura.

The battles south of Cracow and in the Carpathians continue without change.

CONTINUED SERVIDAN
SUCCESSES.AUSTRIANS DRIVEN ACROSS
THE DRINA.

Paris, Dec. 13.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon states that the Servians, on the extreme left, have forced the enemy across the Drina.

They also continue to drive the Austrians back in a northerly and north-easterly direction.

LARGE CAPTURE OF MEN
AND GUNS.

Harbin, Dec. 13.

The Servians continue to pursue the Austrians in the Mokrangora, Bashta, Rogatchitz, Kaminitz, Kocheleff direction where separate Austrian divisions were found.

The Servian attack was irresistible. The Austrians futilely attacked the Servians on their northern front in the direction of Belgrade and Maladonovtz. The Austrian losses were severe.

The Servians captured on the 9th thirty Austrian officers, 4,987 men, four quickfiring and numerous transport vehicles.

PURSUIT OF AUSTRIANS
UNCHECKED.

Nish, Dec. 13.

Official. The Servians continued their pursuit of the Austrians on the 11th defeating all attempts to arrest the retreat, and are now advancing on Belgrade and Mladonovatz. 2,220 Austrians, twenty guns, and much material were captured on the 11th.

MONTENEGRIN VICTORY.

Ostetinje, Dec. 13.

The Montenegrins have occupied Vischegrad and captured many prisoners and stores.

BOMBARDMENT OF
BATOUM.

GOEBEN'S FEEBLE EFFORT.

Petrograd, Dec. 13.

An official *communiqué* states that, on Friday afternoon, the cruiser Goeben, accompanied by the Turkish gunboat Berk-i-Savfet, attempted to bombard Batoum, but on the forts opening fire she rapidly retired after firing only fifteen shots, which did insignificant damage.

WHY TURKEY ENTERED
THE WAR.

London, via Peking, Dec. 12.

Further evidence of the extraordinary preparations of Germany for the participation of Turkey in the war is furnished in a despatch from the late British Ambassador at Constantinople: all Syrian towns were filled with German officers; the Bedouins on the Egyptian frontier were bribed; and orders were given for the manufacture of Indian military uniforms in Aleppo to simulate the appearance of British Indian troops.

INFLUENCE OF GERMAN
PRESS

Although the majority in the Turkish Government were against a war with the Allies, they made no effort to escape the influence of this insidious campaign. The entire press was in German hands and made scurrilous attacks against Great Britain. The hands of the

Pease Party were forced by the War Party under Enver Pasha.

The final cause of the rupture was an invasion of Egyptian territory by Turkish Bedouins and an unprovoked attack by the Turkish fleet on Russian Black Sea ports at the instigation of Germany.

LOYALTY OF MOSLEMS TO BRITAIN.

London, via Peking, Dec. 12.

A telegram from British East Africa reports an interview with the Sheikh Ali, who stated that the making of war against Great Britain was quite without effect on the Moslem population who recognise that Turkey is now a tool of Germany.

The Moslems also recognise the benefits of British rule, where religious freedom is assured.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has issued a loyal address to Moslems of the coast region.

GROWING TENSION BETWEEN ITALY AND TURKEY.

INDIGNITY TO ITALIAN FLAG.

Rome, Dec. 13.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber, said that Italy had insisted upon exemplary reparation being made for the forcible arrest of the British Consul at the Italian Consulate in Hodeida.

The Ottoman Government had replied that communication between Constantinople and Hodeida was interrupted (loud murmurs). The Minister for Foreign Affairs said that he had telegraphed again, demanding an immediate reparation (loud cheers).

A number of deputies, amid cheers, strongly insisted that Italy's honour and dignity should be upheld.

MIXED COMMISSION FOR BALKAN DISPUTES.

London, Dec. 14.

Bulgaria has accepted a proposal made by Greece for the appointment of a Mixed Commission to settle frontier disputes.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

FORTHCOMING RETURN TO FRONT.

Paris, Dec. 13.

The German Emperor's physician, interviewed by an American correspondent in Berlin, said that the alarming reports circulated regarding the German Emperor's health were quite unfounded.

The bronchial catarrh had been accompanied by fever, but the fever had gone and his Majesty was now up and convalescent and receiving

visitors, but would have to remain indoors for some days.

He would be able to return to the field in a week or ten days.

INTERNAL CONDITION OF GERMANY.

SHORTAGE OF COAL AND RUBBER.

London, via Peking, Dec. 12.

It is reported that all the mines in the industrial regions of Germany are closing down, and miners are being sent direct from the mines to the western front without any preliminary training.

A shortage of coal in Germany is already being felt even in Berlin, where a part of the gas-lighting is not working.

There is a report that the sale of motor tyres to private persons is forbidden except with special permission from the Government. This shows that there is a shortage of rubber in Germany.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

According to a special despatch from Egypt, the fact that the British and Indian troops are waiting in an entrenched position for the advance of the Turkish troops, has made a strong impression on the Arabians. The correspondent says he himself witnessed how warmly the Indian Mohammedan troops were welcomed by the Mohammedan elders. The French are also co-operating with the British troops and the authorities of the Suez Canal have placed all their materials and resources at the disposal of the British troops. Some of the Bedouins have shown signs of unrest and all have been ordered to retire from Shalkie (?) Province.

THE SPOILS OF WAR.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

The "Echo de Paris" publishes a letter from a Dutch correspondent who recently went to Germany on business. He has, says the journal, formed the impression that every one in Germany hailed the war as an historical necessity, and that nobody in Germany doubts that with her big guns and her splendidly organized masses of troops, Germany and Austria will emerge from the conflict victorious. The two Allies have never contemplated the eventuality of being beaten, and they accept the war on account of the enormous economic prosperity that would ensue from it.

Germany will demand Belgium and Holland, and 100,000,000,000 francs from France, besides Morocco and Algeria, and the abolition of the Army and Navy Estimates. They would allow France to liberate her territory very quickly, especially by selling India-China.

Dutch territory will be violated. If the Netherlands confine themselves to a platonic protest, the Queen will be admitted after the peace into the German federation, with a privileged situation, while King Albert will be dethroned. Belgium and Holland will have a position similar to that of Saxony and Bavaria, with dynasties of their own, and will not be subjected to a régime similar to that of Alsace-Lorraine. If the German army has to fall back it will occupy Holland, the resources of which will contribute to feeding Germany. The great desire is to spare Germany the shame of an invasion. Violent hatred is shown against Italy even more than against France, and there will be a final account to settle with her. Even without war, efforts will be made to ruin her economically. As to Roumania, there can be no question of victorious Austria-Hungary ceding Transylvania to her. If she observes neutrality she will be paid with economic advantages and advantageous treaties of commerce.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

"Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

Berlin, Dec. 11.

The Foreign Office publishes the following report.

Headquarters, Dec. 10.

Near Souain the French kept up a violent artillery fire yesterday. The renewed attack of the French on Vouquanota (?) and Bourneuillos (?) in Argonne is broken down by the fire of the German artillery. The enemy apparently has had heavy losses.

Hostile aviators yesterday threw bombs on the open town of Freiburg in Breisgau outside the reach of the war operations. No damage was done.

Eastward of the Masurian lakes an artillery duel only is reported.

In North Poland one of the German columns which is advancing on the right bank of the Vistula has stormed Przasnitz and has captured 600 Russians and some machine guns.

On the bank of the Vistula the attack by the Germans is continued. In South Poland all Russian attacks have been repulsed.

Washington, Dec. 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassy publishes the following report:

Vienna, Dec. 11.

In Poland the Austrian and German offensive in the region of Petrokov continues successfully.

In West Galicia all Russian attacks have been repulsed; we captured several thousand Russians. Przemyśl is surrounded, but not besieged.

The Russians have been forced out of Hungary by our troops operating in the Carpathians.

In Serbia our troops are regrouping in the Valjevo district to resume fighting with the enemy. There has been no fighting during the last few days. 19,000 Servians have been captured during our last offensive.

Berlin, Dec. 12.

The "*Deutscher Ueberseedienst*" reports:—

The latest report from the fighting around Lodz shows that the Russian resistance is by no means broken. Their new position, in the Miazga cut, is demonstrating that much is yet to be done before the Russians can be considered to be definitely defeated. In these circumstances the battles in the vicinity of Lowicz are gaining added significance. If the Germans succeed in breaking through here, the positions of the Russians behind the Miazga will be untenable.

The report from south Poland does not mention the place where all the attacks on the Russians have been resumed, but it is probably southward of Petrokovo. The attacks delivered there serve the purpose of preventing the Russians from detaching forces to assist their armies farther north. These attacks as well as those of the Austrians farther south have so far not led to a definite result.

It is reported from Budapest that another attempt of the Russians to enter the Hungarian Committee of Zemplen has been frustrated.

Turkey reports that the occupation of Keda is a further step toward the investment of Batoum from the land side and that the communications of the Russians between the upper and the lower parts of the Adzar valley have been cut off.

The sinking of the great British battleship Audacious is again confirmed.

Sheikh Kiazim, the Chief of the Shiites who is most influential in Persia, Baluchistan and Afghanistan, has proclaimed a Holy War.

Russia has declined the Pope's proposal with reference to a truce at Christmas.

It is reported from Paris to Brussels that the German victory in Poland resulting in the taking of Lodz by the army of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has been published there, while the fact is still concealed in London, this being a counterpart of the suppressed news of the loss of the Audacious.

Constantinople reports that Ismail Yashiya, formerly Turkey's reckless enemy, has decided to fight against the British.

The Hamburg-America Line declare their unwillingness to sell their valuable passenger steamers which are laid up during the war

at New York and other American ports.

Lord Annesley and another English aviator have been shot down by Germans over Ostend.

Bukharest reports state that M. Bratiano, Rumanian Premier, has declined the Triple Entente's demand to attack Bulgaria in case Bulgaria prevents Greece assisting Serbia.

Rome reports that Greece has resolved to maintain her neutrality as long as Greek interests are not endangered.

Field-Marshal Baron von der Goltz, who is on his way to Constantinople, is staying in Rome at present. He was very amused at the "Daily Mail's" cock and bull story of his repeated attempts to commit suicide.

Americans living in Switzerland report that the British Minister to Berne has requested the Swiss authorities to admit the use of the wireless station on the St. Gotthard by the British and French for war purposes. The members of the Swiss Federal Council are exasperated at this "brazen imputation of the breach of neutrality" suggested to the Swiss Government and demand that Mr. Grant Duff, the English Minister, shall be recalled.

Berlin, Dec. 12.

The "*Deutscher Ueberseedienst*" reports:—

The loss of the German cruiser squadron off the Falkland Islands is arousing general regret, but it causes hardly any surprise inasmuch as the most optimistic had not dared to expect that the ships could escape the pursuit.

The most important item in the latest reports from the western theatre of war is that of the taking of Prasznicz. Although the place itself is unimportant it shows that the Germans north of the Vistula have begun an active offensive. The town of Prasznicz lies in the direct line of communication between Willenberg and Warsaw. This is an indication that the advance is directed against the fortified Nareff line. If this line is broken the Germans will be in the rear of Warsaw and be able to exercise a deciding influence on the Polish campaign.

News from south Poland and Galicia, despite certain successes of the Germans and Austrians, does not leave any doubt that severe resistance is being encountered everywhere.

The Austrian forces in the Carpathians are evidently too small to clear Hungarian territory of the enemy at once; one column after another must be attacked and repulsed.

The operations in Serbia are also meeting with dogged resistance at some points, but they are continuing southward of Belgrade.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

Peking, Dec. 12.

Lieut.-General Kamio, the Military Governor of Tsingtao, left Tsingtao yesterday for Japan. At the same time some of the Japanese troops of the garrison were sent back to Japan.

A Presidential Mandate promulgates the survey of China. The work will be begun in the Metropolitan District. The Ministries of Finance and the Interior are requested to draft suitable regulations.

President Yuan Shih-kai will, in the presence of delegates of all Ministries, offer sacrifices at the Temple of Heaven on the 23rd instant.

WEDNESDAY.

ADVANCE ALONG THE YPRES CANAL.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Dec. 14.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon states that nothing of importance occurred between the North Sea and the Oise.

The enemy violently bombarded our trenches in the region of the Aisne and north-west of Soupir. We replied, throwing their trenches in disorder. There has been no infantry attack on either side. Our artillery destroyed an important work on the outskirts of Ailles.

We made slight progress in the Argonne, in Bois-la-Grurie, by means of mines.

There have been no attacks by the enemy along the heights of the Meuse, and the violent cannonade by the enemy's batteries seems to have moved farther north.

Our troops in the Woivre, after carrying a line of trenches over a front of 500 metres in Mont Marie wood, repulsed two violent counter-attacks.

Our progress in Alsace has brought our line as far as Hill 425, north of Steinbach, to the Bridge of Aspach and the Bridge of Rinnighaffen, 1,500 metres to the eastward of Eglingen.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening says that in Belgium some French attacks resulted in an advance along the Ypres Canal and west of Hollebeke. Violent German counter-attacks have been repulsed. The Germans bombarded the station of Commercy on the 13th at long range but the damage was insignificant.

The enemy resumed the offensive in Alsace north-west of Cernay, but were repulsed.

There is nothing noteworthy to report elsewhere.

THE EVACUATION OF LODZ.

A RUSSIAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Petrograd, Dec. 14.

A *communiqué* says that there has been no important fighting on any of the fronts, but we continue to drive back the retreating Germans in the Mlava region.

The Austrians are descending the northern slopes of the Carpathians in the district of the Dukla Passes.

Petrograd, via Peking, Dec. 15.

The Russians officially report that the Russian forces suffered enormous losses during their retreat from Lodz. The facts are that we evacuated Lodz at midnight on the 5th and the Germans remained in front of our abandoned trenches for fifteen hours without daring to advance until they discovered that the trenches were empty, which occurred at three o'clock on the afternoon of the following day. They then entered the town.

The attack on Lodz cost the Germans tens of thousands of men. We lost not a single man while changing our positions in the region of Lodz, which movement was only carried out when it was clear that the Germans had completely given up the attack. This change of the Russian position was not connected with the enemy's attacks.

On the Caucasian front on the 11th an action was fought on a front formed by the villages of Pirusk, Eamer and Dutaka; the enemy were thrown back across the Euphrates with considerable losses. Our detachment captured 1,400 head of cattle. Fighting is proceeding near the villages of Asurli and Bashkala.

THE FIGHTING IN NORTH-WEST SERBIA.

AUSTRIANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

Paris, Dec. 14.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon states that the Servians are continuing their advance, and are approaching Shabatz and Loznitz. The Servians have captured over 28,000 men, 70 guns and 44 quick-firers.

SERVIANS AGAIN IN BELGRADE.

Nish, Dec. 14.

The Servians have re-entered Belgrade after a fierce battle.

Harbin, Dec. 14.

On the 10th the Servians continued their pursuit of the hurriedly retreating enemy. The Servians have occupied Bynabasha, Rogachitch and Kamenitz. The enemy vainly attacked the Servians' positions in the Mladenovtz-Belgrade direction and subsequently retreated with the Servians following them. The Servians on the 11th captured six officers, 4,770 men,

three quickfirsers, eight field guns, one mountain howitzer, several automobiles, some transports, ammunition and miscellaneous war supplies.

A MONTENEGRIN SUCCESS.

A telegram from Cetinje states that the Montenegrin army operating in the Sanjak of Novi Bazar is moving towards Woben and Lim in pursuit of the enemy who suffered heavy losses.

Harbin, Dec. 15.

The Servians are advancing towards Belgrade and have defeated the enemy and occupied all their important positions including Obrenovatz and Grotzka. During last week the Servians captured 30,000 Austrians. Since the beginning of the campaign they have taken about 60,000 Austrian prisoners. It is believed that the Servians will shortly eject the Austrians from Belgrade.

DARING EXPLOIT OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

A TURKISH BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

London, Dec. 14.

The Press Bureau announces that yesterday the British submarine B.11, Lieut.-Commander L. S. Holbrook, M.V.O., entered the Dardanelles and, in spite of the difficult currents, dived under five rows of mines and torpedoed the Turkish battleship *Messoudieh*, which was guarding the mine field.

The B.11, although pursued by gun-fire and torpedo boats, returned safely. She was submerged on one occasion for nine hours.

When last seen the *Messoudieh* was sinking by the stern.

* The *Messoudieh* had a displacement of 9,120 tons and was completed in 1876. She carried two 9.2 in., twelve 6 in., fourteen 3 in., and smaller guns.—Ed.

* Lieut.-Commander Holbrook is the second son of Col. A. R. Holbrook of Southsea. He entered the navy in 1896, was promoted sub-lieutenant in 1901 and was that year made a member of the Royal Victorian Order. In 1902 he was promoted lieutenant and in 1910 lieutenant-commander. He joined the cruiser *Devonshire* as lieutenant-commander (gunnery) in August 1913 and until recently served in that ship.—Ed.

GEN. BARNARDISTON IN TOKIO.

BRITISH OFFICERS DECORATED BY THE EMPEROR.

Tokio, Dec. 14.

General Barnardiston and his Staff visited the military schools and arsenal, where a reception was given by the Minister of War and the Chief of the General Staff. In the evening a dinner was held at the British Embassy, the guests including the Foreign Minister and numerous high military officials.

Dec. 15.

The Emperor has decorated General Barnardiston with the second, Major Pringle with the fourth, and Captain Moore with the fifth class of the Order of the Rising Sun. The audience at 11.30 a.m. was followed by a luncheon.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON JAPAN'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

Tokio, Dec. 15.

"The Times" in a leading article says: "Need it be said that the whole British nation and the whole British Empire share the sentiments which Mr. Winston Churchill has expressed to Admiral Yashiro, the Japanese Minister of Marine. We all recognize with admiration and thankfulness the great services of Japan in our common cause. We need not dwell upon the help Japan has given us throughout the war. She answered our appeal as became a chivalrous and honoured people; she clearly preceived that this war would confer a new moral status upon her and she joined in the greatest conflict in the history of the world as an equal among equals."

"The war has already begun to exercise far-reaching influences upon the relations of the East and West. Her cooperation in the defence of Australasia and Australasian susceptibilities must modify sentiments of our Dominions that sometimes threatened to raise delicate problems. She is proving her fitness and her right to take her place in the rank as one of the great world Powers."

The "Morning Post" says: "One of the most signal and gratifying effects of the war has been the proof of how well-fitted is the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to stand the stress of events and to satisfy completely the interests as well as the sentiments of the two Island Empires. The honour and welcome given to General Barnardiston in Tokio are deeply appreciated here. Her comradeship in the war has won for Japan an assured and an honoured place in the comity of the civilized nations of the West."

The "Daily Chronicle" remarks that Tokio has given a memorable reception to General Barnardiston and indeed the occasion warranted it. It is true that the credit for the reduction of Tsingtao belongs decisively to the Japanese, but it is the first time since the conclusion of the Alliance that British and Indian troops have fought side by side with Japan. Bonds of interest still sustain the Alliance, but sentiment, based upon the warm mutual regard and admiration existing between the two ancient island Kingdoms, nevertheless has an important part.

THURSDAY.**SUBSTANTIAL PROGRESS
MADE.**

Through Renter's Agency.

London, Dec. 15.

The Press Bureau states that, after a period of comparative quiet, fighting in Flanders has again begun. A combined attack by the Allies was made yesterday on the line from Hollebeke to Wyteschaete. Several German trenches and a number of prisoners were captured and substantial progress was made.

Paris, Dec. 15.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon says that the British have captured a small wood to the westward of Wyteschaete. The ground we won yesterday along the Ypres Canal and westward of Hollebeke has been retained, notwithstanding vigorous counter-attacks by the enemy.

There have been intermittent bombardments from Soine (?) to the Argonne, but these were not severe except in the region of Crouy. We have progressed somewhat in the Argonne and maintained our advantage of the preceding days.

The Germans from a great distance violently bombarded the station of Saint Leonard, southward of Saint Die.

The enemy's artillery has been most active in Alsace. We have everywhere maintained our previous progress except at Steinbach, where a German attack from Uffholtz succeeded in gaining a footing.

There is no change on the rest of the front.

**AN ADVANCE FROM
NIEUPORT.**

Paris, Dec. 16.

An official *communiqué* issued at eleven o'clock yesterday evening states that the French and Belgian troops debouched from Nieuport to-day and occupied a line of trees extending from Lombaertzyde to the Farm St. Georges. We made an attack south of Ypres in the direction of Klein Zillebeke and advanced five hundred metres.

Our forces continued to hold the heights commanding Steinbach, in Alsace.

Elsewhere nothing worthy of note occurred.

**FIERCE FIGHTING IN
CENTRAL POLAND.****ARRIVAL OF NEW GERMAN
TROOPS.**

Petrograd, Dec. 15.

An official *communiqué* states "Our offensive in the Mlawa region continues successfully.

"Large forces of the enemy continue to concentrate on the left

bank of the Vistula; several new detachments have been discovered close to the river near Ilow. There has been fierce fighting since Monday morning between Lowicz and the Vistula and on the left bank of the Bzura; both sides alternately attacking and defending. We have made progress.

"The fighting elsewhere is less intense.

"It is reported that the enemy is weakening between Czenstochovo and Cracow; the Germans in that region are completing movements, by railway, towards the passes of the Carpathians.

"Fighting is developing in western Galicia."

**RETREAT OF AUSTRIANS
IN SERVIA.****MANY TROPHIES ABANDONED.**

London, via Peking, Dec. 14.

In Servia, from the 10th to the 12th, the enemy continued to retreat along the whole front. Servian advance guards have reached Valiki-Bosniak, in the direction of Shabatz, and Zavlaka, in the direction of Loznitza. The enemy abandoned many trophies during their retreat. Up to the 10th the Servians had captured, since their resumption of the offensive, 28,000 prisoners, 70 guns, and 44 mitrailleuses.

In Bosnia, after two days fighting, the Montenegrins occupied Vishegrad. The Austrians have been thrown back on to the other side of the Drina.

AN OFFICIAL ADMISSION.

Amsterdam, Dec. 15.

An official Austrian *communiqué* states "The retirement of our right wing involved a change in the military situation, consequently Belgrade has been evacuated without fighting. Our troops have fought long and fatiguing battles, but are in the best of spirits.

POPULAR REJOICINGS.

Harbin, Dec. 16.

The Petrograd Telegraphic Agency states that the Servians in Belgrade captured enormous quantities of booty and thousands of prisoners. The country is rejoicing.

**THE DESTRUCTION OF
THE BULWARK.****EXPLOSION DUE TO AN
ACCIDENT.**

London, Dec. 15.

The Press Bureau announces that the Court of Inquiry into the sinking of H.M.S. Bulwark finds that the explosion was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board. There is no evidence to support the suggestion that it was due either to treachery on board or to an act of the enemy.

**A BATTALION OF
FOOTBALLERS.**

London, Dec. 15.

The War Office has authorized the formation of a Footballers' Battalion 1,350 strong.—Reuter.

**GERMANY'S
PREPARATIONS.**

London, Dec. 15.

General von der Goltz, interviewed in Sofia on his way to Constantinople, said that Germany was prepared for a campaign lasting one year.

**GERMANS PUBLICLY
FLOGGED.**

London, Dec. 15.

The Sydney, N.S.W., correspondent of "The Times" states that six Germans, including a magistrate and doctor, who flogged a Methodist missionary living in New Ireland, a former German colony, were arrested and conveyed to Rabaul, the principal town on the island, and publicly flogged.

**THE SHORTAGE OF GRAIN
IN GERMANY.****MAXIMUM PRICES OF
METALS.**

London, via Peking, Dec. 14.

With regard to the scarceness of grain in Germany, the "Cologne Gazette" says that if matters continue as they do at present a state of famine will ensue in all the districts where the consumption of corn is greater than the means of production. Certain metals are also very rare. Maximum prices have now to be fixed for all important metals. In particular copper has become very scarce and it is even reported that the Government is confiscating all copper articles of every description in their attempt to make good the deficit. All imported metals are to become the property of the military authorities.

JAPANESE RED CROSS.**DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.**

Tokio, Dec. 16.

Thirty-one members of the Japanese Red Cross Society under Dr. Shieta sailed to-day by the Fushimi Maru for Marseilles.

The French Ambassador, his wife and daughter, and many notable people saw them off in Tokio.

**CONFERENCE OF
NEUTRAL MONARCHS.**

London, Dec. 15.

At the invitation of the King of Sweden, the Kings of Sweden, Norway and Denmark will meet at Malmoe on the 18th to discuss means to restrict and diminish the economic difficulties of their countries arising from the war.

A semi-official Swedish Note says that the meeting is evidence of the perfect agreement existing between Sweden, Norway and Denmark with a view to the maintenance of their present policy of neutrality.

THE CASE OF THE HANAMETAL.

DECISION OF THE HONGKONG PRIZE COURT.

Telegraphic information was received in Shanghai on Wednesday morning to the effect that the str. Hanametal had been discharged "subject to security being given for costs and expenses, if ordered." This we take to mean that the Prize Court at Hongkong has reserved judgement as to whether the Admiralty or the owners of the Hanametal (Messrs. Wm. Katz & Co.) shall bear the costs of Court, and, possibly, the expenses of demurrage.

The case of the seizure of the str. Hanametal, which has frequently been referred to in these columns, has occupied the attention of the Hongkong Supreme Court, before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Puisne Judge (sitting in Prize), for some considerable time. The Hanametal, after having previously been in command of Capt. Lennox, with one American and British officers, and Chinese crew, was detained at Tsingtao at the outbreak of the war, and subsequently, on the instructions of the Tsingtao authorities, the captain and officers were replaced by Capt. H. J. T. Hannig and other German officers. The steamer sailed from Tsingtao for Chefoo on August 4, without cargo, and arrived at Chefoo on the following day, eventually returning to Tsingtao on August 7, with only a few Chinese coolies on board. Leaving Tsingtao again on August 9, she arrived in Shanghai on August 12, without either passengers or cargo. The Hanametal left Shanghai on August 20, bound for Tsingtao, without cargo, and was stopped by H.M.S. Clio on coming out of the Yangtze. After being boarded by officers from the Clio, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage, but on the evening of August 21 was again stopped—on this occasion by H. M. S. Triumph, which was accompanied by the yacht Mekong. After being taken to Weihaiwei by her captors, she was afterwards conveyed to Hongkong, as a prize of war, by the Duc de Montpensier's yacht Mekong.

FROM THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

NEW MEN-OF-WAR FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Petrograd Telegraphic Agency Service.

London, Dec. 9.

Several new ships are included in the new Navy List, among them

the following: the battleship Canada; two light cruisers Cambrian and Valorous; three armoured-cruisers: Imperious, Botha, and Tipperary, and the torpedo-boat Tipperary; and the torpedo-boat Viking.

The battleship Royalist has been completed and the vessel will be put in commission very shortly.

An official *communiqué* states that the Norwegian str. Konrad Moor, carrying a cargo of petroleum from Philadelphia to Christiania, was stopped by a British cruiser in the Atlantic and was escorted to Queenstown, the ship's papers not being satisfactory.

Christiania, Dec. 9.

The two cruisers which Messrs. Armstrong were building for the Norwegian Government have been taken over by the British Government. One has been completed, and the second will be ready in about two months' time.

AEROPLANES IN EGYPT.

London, Dec. 9.

British aeroplanes are now constantly engaged in reconnoitring over the Sinai peninsula, but up to the present have discovered no trace of the enemy. An extensive region east of Port Said has been flooded, rendering Port Said safe from attack on that side.

A PROFESSOR'S WAR STORES.

London, Dec. 7.

Melbourne newspapers report that a German professor, who had taken out papers of naturalization in Australia and was at the head of a group of German students visiting the country for purposes of scientific investigation, was discovered to have a quantity of rifles and ammunition stored at his residence. Further search revealed a number of documents dealing with the movements of the Australian naval squadron, and sketch plans of most of the important harbours on the Australian coast.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

"Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

Berlin, Dec. 14.

The "*Deutscher Ueberseedienst*" reports:

The week end finds no change of importance is recorded in the west.

In the east only the evacuation of Lodz by the Russians is reported, although there is reason to believe that the German attack is gaining ground on other points. It is estimated that the Russians have lost 150,000 men in the present phase of the campaign. That means that nearly the sixth part of their forces in Poland has been lost, which can-

not help but weaken their power of resistance.

The "*Temps*" estimates the Russian losses to be over 1,600,000 men, whereof 500,000 have been killed.

Southward of Cracow the Russians are still repulsing all attacks, and further southward they have succeeded in clearing a number of Carpathian passes of the enemy.

In view of the importance of the successes of the operations against the Russian left wing southward of Cracow, it would not be surprising, if the coming week should bring news of more aggressive action there by the Allies.

The situation in Poland is generally considered to be favourable, it being especially favourable that the Russians appear to have resumed the defensive everywhere, without power or energy to assume an aggressive advance at any point.

The German and the Austrian bulletins of Sunday combined show that both armies are making progress against the Russians while the German bulletin omits to say whether the capture of 11,000 prisoners and forty machine guns has occurred in the region of Lodz-Lowicz, or north of the Vistula by the army which took Prasnysz last week. The Austrian bulletin renders it practically certain that this occurred north of Lowicz, where, it says the ally is continuing successfully the attacks upon the strongly fortified Russian positions.

The Austrian bulletin further reports that the Austrians defeated the Russian south wing on Saturday at Limanova and that they are continuing the pursuit of the enemy. It adds that all Russian attacks on other parts of the field have proved futile and that the Austrian forces, which have advanced through the Carpathian passes, are energetically continuing the pursuit of the enemy. They reoccupied Neussandec on the right border of the Dunajec on Saturday at noon. The Austrians have furthermore occupied Gryboff, Gorlice and Zmigrod on the right border of the Visoka.

The special correspondents with the Austrian army attribute the rapid withdrawal of the Russians from the Carpathians to the increasing pressure of the Austrians.

The Austrian General Staff reports that 2700 Russians have been made prisoners in the Carpathians and near Przemysl.

There is nothing new from the operations in Serbia.

The news, probably coming from London sources, which has been published by neutral papers, confirming the alleged general advance of the Allies in Flanders and the beginning of the reconquest of Belgium, is quite unfounded as

proved by German and French official bulletins.

The "*Gazzetta del Popolo*" of Turin reports from Dunkirk an enormous percentage of severely wounded men amongst the Indian and North African troops, because they are being used as food for powder by the French and the British.

Mr. Vicente Carvalho, a respected Brazilian author, in a lecture at San Paulo, has declared the allegation of German barbarities an English invention and a link in the chain of methodical calumnies brought forward against Germany.

Mr. Madsen, the Manager of the Danish Film Company, describes in the "*Berlingske Tidende*" his visit to the prisoner camps in Germany and praises their treatment.

The board of the Milan Corn Exchange has addressed a protest to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs about the arbitrary seizure, by the British and French of eleven Italian steamers.

Berlin, Dec. 15.

The Foreign Office publishes the following report:

Headquarters, Dec. 14.

The weak attacks of the French against our positions between the Meuse and the Vosges have easily been repulsed.

No important events are reported from East Prussia and South Poland. Our operations in North Poland are developing.

With regard to the Russian and the French official reports: "South-east of Cracow we have continued our offensive and have taken several German guns and machine guns and have made about two thousand prisoners" the following remarks are made: Not one man, not one gun nor machine gun there has fallen into Russian hands.

The official Paris bulletin of December 12, states: "Northeast of Vailly one German battery was completely annihilated. At Deux-voies west of Vigneulles-les-Hattonchâtel two German batteries, a heavy one and one destined to destroy aeroplanes have been destroyed. In the same region the French have destroyed a block-house and several trenches." All these are pure inventions.

FRIDAY.

HARD FIGHTING IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

Through Reuter's Agency.

Paris, Dec. 16.

The *communiqué* issued this afternoon states that a British squadron violently bombarded Westende, to the north-east of Lomberdzde.

The Belgians repelled a counter-attack on St. George's and occupied some farms on the left bank of the Yser. Our troops, who had already

gained some ground in the direction of Klein Zillebake, also progressed, though less markedly, in the region of Saint Eloi.

There have been artillery duels in the regions of Arras, the Aisne and Champagne, in which we gained the advantage.

There is nothing to report from the Argonne.

In the Woivre we repelled several German attacks against the Bois de Montmare and retained the trenches we had captured.

We repelled the enemy in Alsace to the westward of Cerny.

The Servians have taken a total of 60,000 prisoners.

The official *communiqué* issued this evening says: We have made some slight progress to the North Sea north-east of Nieuport, south-east of Ypres, and along the railway in the direction of La Bassée. "Elsewhere there is nothing noteworthy to report."

*. Westende is north of Nieuport.—Ed.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN POLAND.

PERSISTENT GERMAN ATTACKS.

Petrograd, Dec. 16.

In the direction of Mlawa the enemy has been thrown back towards the frontier.

On the left bank of the Vistula the Germans persistently attacked the whole day, advancing from Kiernozia towards Sochaczew. We were forced to repulse these attacks in an unfavourable position and retired slightly in the evening.

At the remaining points of this front our counter-attacks held the enemy to his positions and prevented him advancing into the region of the main action.

Our tactics have stopped the advance of the Austrians over the Carpathians.

There was no change elsewhere.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, Nov. 16.

An Austrian *communiqué* states: "Our offensive in west Galicia has caused the Russians to retreat. We are advancing northward and have reached the line at Jaslow, on the Wisloka, and at Rajbrot, sixteen miles north-west of Neu-Sandec, south of Cracow. We took 31,000 prisoners.

"News was received on the 15th that the Russian forces were retiring along their entire front, extending from Rajbrot through Wolbrom, on the left bank of the Vistula, and Novo-Radomsk to Jiotrkoff.

"We have taken measures to meet the Russians advancing in the Carpathians."

SERVIAN ENTRY INTO BELGRADE.

NO AUSTRIANS IN SERVIA.

London, Dec. 16.

The Press Bureau announces that the King of Servia and the Princes entered Belgrade yesterday at the head of the Servian troops. They proceeded to the Cathedral, where a *Te Deum* was sung.

Harbin, Dec. 17.

The Nish correspondent of the Petrograd Telegraphic Agency states that the Servians are continuing their victorious advance along the whole front, and have occupied Zvornik, Loznitza, and Shabatza.

The Austrian retreat across the Drina towards Bosnia was cut off and the were compelled, under Servian pressure hurriedly to cross the Dunai and Save. The Austrian losses of men and supplies were enormous. No Austrian soldier now remains in Servia.

THE TURKISH OFFICIAL POINT OF VIEW.

SULTAN'S ABSURD EXCUSE FOR WAR.

Constantinople, Dec. 16.

The Sultan has opened Parliament. The speech from the Throne gives the Turkish point of view regarding the declaration of war. It pointed out that it was a necessity as it was a Holy War against the Entente which had decided to destroy Turkey.

The ex-Khedive was present at the Sultan's invitation. The populace showed entire indifference towards the opening of Parliament. The Session will probably last a month.

RUMANIA'S PART IN THE WAR.

COUNT BERCHTOLD'S THREAT.

Bukharest, Dec. 16.

The Minister of the Interior, M. Take Jonesco, states that Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in May 1913 informed Rumania that Austria would give armed assistance to Bulgaria and attack Rumania in the event of Rumania opposing the destruction of Servia. The Minister of the Interior has instructed the Prefects not to issue foreign passports to persons between the ages of seventeen and forty-six years.

GERMAN NAVAL RAID ON THE EAST COAST.

SCARBOROUGH, HARTLEPOOL AND WHITBY SHELLLED.

London, Dec. 16, 1 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that German movements of some importance are taking place this morning in the North Sea. Scar-

borough and Hartlepool have been shelled. Our flotillas have been engaged at various points. The situation is developing.

Scarborough, Dec. 16.

Four German cruisers bombarded this town this morning.

London, Dec. 16, 2.45 p.m.

The shelling of Scarborough began at eight o'clock this morning. People rushed from their houses in considerable excitement; some took train to Hull. These declare that there has been much damage to property and that the bombardment was heavy. An engine-driver described the shells as falling thickly around.

Fog prevailed when the bombardment began. It appears as if one German cruiser was lying off Castle Rock. The roof of St. Martin's Church was struck, while a great hole was made in another church. There were some women and children running about in their night-clothes. Several houses had their roofs carried away by shells, of which about fifty were fired.

3.15 p.m.

The War Office announces that the commander of the fortress at West Harlepool reports that German men-of-war engaged the fortress between eight and nine o'clock this morning. The enemy were driven off. A small German man-of-war also opened fire on Scarborough and Whitby.

London, Dec. 16, 10.55 p.m.

The "Evening Standard" states that the captain of a ketch, off Saltburn, near Middlesborough, saw a British squadron engage three German men-of-war, one of which was blown up, another bolted, while the third was still being engaged when last seen.

*. The above appears to have been sent off before the Press Bureau message.

THE CASUALTIES.

It is evident to-night that the bombardment was fairly serious, especially at Scarborough. Some civilians were killed at Scarborough, Hartlepool and Whitby; possibly over a hundred were injured. The behaviour of people was splendid and there were many instances of great bravery being displayed.

Dec. 17.

Official:—Seven soldiers were killed and fourteen wounded and twenty-two civilians were killed and fifty wounded at Hartlepool. Thirteen people were killed or wounded at Scarborough and four at Whitby. There was no panic anywhere.

London, Dec. 17.

It is unofficially reported that twenty-five people were killed at Scarborough and forty-eight at Hartlepool where 130 were injured.

A GERMAN ACCOUNT.

Berlin, Dec. 17.

An official bulletin states "Portions of our High Seas Fleet at-

tacked the English east coast and bombarded the fortified places of Scarborough and Hartlepool. Regarding the further course of the action no information can yet be given."

ESCAPE OF THE GERMANS IN THE MIST.

[FROM BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.]

London, Dec. 16.

The Admiralty and War Office announce that German men-of-war shelled West Hartlepool this morning and were driven off. They also fired at Scarborough and Whitby. They have been engaged by our ships.

Later.

The Press Bureau states that the Admiralty announces that a German cruiser force made a demonstration against the coast of Yorkshire in the course of which they shelled Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough. A number of their fastest ships were employed. They remained for about one hour on the coast and were engaged by the British patrol vessels on the spot.

As soon as the presence of the enemy was reported, the British Patrolling Squadron endeavoured to cut them off. Sighting the British men-of-war the Germans returned at full speed to Germany. Favoured by the mist, they succeeded in escaping. The losses on both sides were small, but full reports have not yet been received.

The Admiralty points out that such a demonstration, though not difficult to accomplish provided a certain amount of risk is accepted, is devoid of military significance. It may cause some loss among civilians and some damage to property, which is much to be regretted, but it must not, in any circumstances, be allowed to modify the general naval policy which is being pursued.

THE EXPLOIT OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

THE MESSOUDIEH SUNK.

Amsterdam, Dec. 16.

A despatch received from Constantinople states that the battleship Messooudieh sank at her anchorage; the crew were able to leave.

AN INTERCESSORY SERVICE.

London, Dec. 16.

A twenty-four hours' Service of Intercession began at St. Paul's at eight o'clock this morning.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 16.

The Stock Exchange position, fundamentally, is improving. It is generally believed that £30,000,000 has been repaid of the original £80,000,000 loaned to the Stock Exchange.

GERMAN REPORTS.

The Editor takes no responsibility for the assertions of German reports.

"Ostasiatischer Lloyd."

Berlin, Dec. 18.

The German Foreign Office publishes the following report:—

Headquarters, Dec. 15.

The French yesterday attacked in vain at several places. The attack south-east of Ypres has broken down with heavy losses to the French. The French attacks on the north-east of Ypres as well as from the north-east of Arnes, north of Verdun, have been repulsed with heavy losses to the French. In the region of Ailly and Apremont, south of St. Mihiel, the French have tried to storm our positions, but the attacks failed, as also the French assault from the direction of Flirey, north of Toul. In the Vosges the fighting is continuing; we conquered Steinbach, west of Sentheim and have made 300 prisoners.

There is no news from East Prussia.

A German column, which advanced from Soldau via Mlava in the direction of Clechanovo, has re-occupied its old position before superior Russian forces.

In Russian Poland no important events have occurred. The unfavourable weather hampers the military measures.

Headquarters, Dec. 11.

(delayed in transmission).

In Flanders the operations are progressing.

In the west and in the east of the Argonne we have again successfully attacked the enemy's artillery position. The French attacks near Bois-de-Predirlet, west of Pont-à-Mousson have been repulsed.

East of the Masurian lakes there is no change.

In North Poland our attack is advancing.

No news from South Poland.

Dec. 12.

In Flanders the French yesterday attacked in the direction east of Langemarck, but they were thrown back and lost 200 killed and 340 prisoners. The German artillery has bombarded the railway station of Ypres in order to disturb the movements of the enemy's troops.

We have progressed near Arras.

In the region of Souain the French have renewed their attacks without the least success.

In the Argonne the French, after having kept passive for the last few weeks, have made some attacks which were easily repulsed. On the other hand the German troops have there taken another important fortified position by blowing up a mine. The French have suffered several losses in killed and men who were buried by the ruins, besides 200 prisoners whom we captured. Near Apremont, south

of St. Mihiel, several violent attacks of the French have been repulsed.

The French attacks on the ridge of the Vosges west of Markirch have also been repulsed.

On the East Prussian frontier German cavalry has defeated Russian cavalry, taking 350 prisoners.

South of the Vistula in North Poland our operations are further developing.

In South Poland the Russian attacks have been repulsed by Austrian and German troops.

Dec. 13.

After the French offensive on Apremont had failed on the 11th instant the enemy yesterday afternoon attacked in broader front over Flirey, half way between St. Mihiel and Pont-à-Mousson. The attack ended by a French loss of 600 prisoners and a great number of killed and wounded while our losses were about 70 wounded.

Otherwise everything was quiet yesterday on the west front.

In North Poland we have taken a number of the enemy's positions thereby capturing 11,000 prisoners and 43 machine guns.

From East Prussia and South Poland there is no news.

Berlin, Dec. 15.

The "*Deutscher Ueberseedienst*" reports:

The health of the German Emperor has considerably improved. The temperature is normal; the patient left his bed some days ago for several hours.

The Russians have landed troops near Batoum. The Turks have attacked and defeated them. It is declared that the landing of these Russian troops has been without influence on the bombardment by the Turkish fleet, which is being continued.

The gold reserve of the Reichsbank amounts to 2,019 million marks, 27 millions more than last week.

The Sheikh of the Senussi has declared to the Italians by heralds that he will stop fighting Italy.

Two American steamers laden with grain for Italian buyers have been stopped by the British and taken to Gibraltar.

Constantinople reports that the vanguard of the Senussi have arrived at the Egyptian frontier.

The British Naval Periodical "*Nautilus*" reports that the former First Lord of the British Admiralty, Prince Louis of Battenberg, had planned to cut off the German fleet in Norwegian waters during the night of August 1 to August 2 but the wavering of the British Cabinet frustrated the plan.

The fact that the Prussians are still holding their position in and around the Masurian lake region without being molested by the Russians appears to show that the Rus-

sian forces there have been weakened by the necessity of employing all men available in northern Poland, where the German attack proceeds, probably against Lowicz and the Miaska line. The fact that quiet prevails in south Poland also appears to show that the enemy may have diverted troops to the field further north. The Russians, however, are still aggressive in west Galicia, but according to a Vienna report the Russian forces investing Przemyśl are making no attacks on the fortress and only the rear-guards of the Russians are offering resistance in the Carpathians.

The Servians are also avoiding joining issue and the Austrians are able to make new dispositions without being disturbed.

Constantinople asserts that the uprising of the Mohammedan tribes near the Persian border is growing daily and that two columns of soldiers have left Medina for Jeddah amid great enthusiasm.

It is reported from Geneva that the examination of the French verdict against the German military surgeons and nurses by the French courtmartial has revealed irregularities. Thereupon new proceedings have been instituted by the military Government against nine of the persons sentenced.

It is reported from Rotterdam that several British dreadnoughts took part in the fight with the German cruiser squadron, so that the British were in every respect superior to the weaker and smaller German vessels.

Berlin, Dec. 16.

It is reported from Sofia that the aversion of the Servians to the reigning dynasty, especially to the sons of King Peter, is increasing.

The Swedish professor Sjoegren, who has returned from Russia, describes in a Stockholm paper how Grand Duke Nicholas tore off General Ssabinoff's epaulettes and struck him down.

Mr. Emerson, the war correspondent of the "*New York World*," lecturing before the American Institute of Berlin, described his experiences on the western and eastern war fronts. He has seen many prisoners and many civilians in the occupied territory all praising the treatment which they have received from the Germans. Mr. Emerson has learned from Russian prisoners of the Siberian army corps that they were brought to Europe during the month of June last, this being another proof that Russia has prepared for the war long ago.

The eldest son of the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, who is a first lieutenant of the reserve of the Dragoon Guards, has been repeatedly severely wounded and has become a Russian prisoner.

The Russian authorities have arrested at Helsingfors eight Finnish

Deputies on the charge of alleged complicity with the socialist members of the Duma.

The Austrians have evacuated Belgrade without fighting, for strategical reasons.

Berlin, Dec. 15.

The Turkish cruiser *Midilli* (formerly *Goeben*) has again bombarded Sevastopol.

An official Turkish report states, that the cruiser *Sultan Selim* (formerly *Breslau*) bombarded Batoum on the 10th instant, setting fire to the city. The land batteries have returned the fire without any success.

Constantinople learns authoritatively that the Mohammedan uprising in the Caucasus occupied 50,000 armed Russians. The Moslems in Trans-Caucasia went over to the Turks to fight against the Russians.

Hostile aeroplanes again threw bombs on Freiburg in Baden.

Owing to the pressure of the German and the Austrian offensive in Poland and the neighbouring districts, the Russians continue to withdraw northward. The positions of their main forces in Poland thereby become more untenable. Heavy fighting is going on. A decision is expected to take place within one week.

Vienna newspapers report that troops of the army besieging Przemyśl have mutinied. Several battalions have been brought away in fetters.

The nationalistic "*Action Française*" declares that Germany's splendid military preparedness has frustrated all efforts of the Triple Entente. Therefore the war will last long.

NOTES FROM PEKING.

Peking, Dec. 17.

Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister has stated to an interviewer of the "*Peking Daily News*", that till the end of the war only military control can be exercised at Tsingtao. China cannot therefore appoint any officials there without consulting the Japanese authorities. But he hopes, that any differences will be satisfactorily adjusted. Japan will endeavour to follow the German precedent, though she is not bound to do so.

The "*Kuochuanpao*" reports that a certain high official—probably the Emperor's Guardian, Shih Hsi—has recommended President Yuan Shih-kai to reappoint twenty former officials of the Ching Dynasty two-fifths of whom should be Manchus, amongst them Prince Su, late Minister of Interior, Duke Tsai Tse, Minister of Finance, Tieh Liang, Tartar General at Nanking, and Hsi Liang, Governor of Manchuria.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE SECRETARY OF MALTA.

London, Dec. 9.
Mr. Horace Byatt, Colonial Secretary at Gibraltar, has been appointed Chief Secretary at Malta. Mr. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of the Gold Coast Colony, replaces Mr. Byatt at Gibraltar.—Reuter.

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

London, Dec. 10.
The Earl of Aberdeen has resigned his post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on private grounds. It is rumoured that Lord Wimborne has succeeded him.—Reuter.

CHINA UNDER FIRM RULE.

VIEWS OF MR. ALFRED SZE

London, Dec. 10.
Mr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, interviewed by Reuter said that there is general confidence in the present Government and President Yuan Shih-kai.

The Government continue successfully to grapple with the opium question and are punctually meeting all obligations notwithstanding the curtailment in the Customs revenue and drop in the rate of exchange owing to the war.

Mr. Sze said that he received the greatest cordiality from the Governors of Hongkong, the Straits, and Ceylon.—Reuter.

BRITISH MISSION TO THE POPE.

London, Dec. 11.
Sir Henry Howard, late British Minister at The Hague, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to the Pope.

OBITUARY.

SIR J. W. BONSER.

London, Dec. 11.
The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Winfield Bonser.—Reuter.

* Sir John Bonser was Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements from 1883 to 1893 and was appointed Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements in the latter year. He was then transferred to Ceylon as Chief Justice and remained there until 1902. Sir John was created a Privy Councillor in 1901 and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1902.—Ed.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR TIBET.

THE MURDER OF A CHINESE OFFICER.

Chengtu, Dec. 14.
Bodies of fresh troops are proceeding towards Tibet with quick-firing guns.

Two companies of soldiers at Hsiangoheng have killed their commandant and his whole family. It is alleged that the commandant was overbearing and harsh.—Reuter.

THE CORONATION OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

Tokio, Dec. 15.
The supplementary estimates introduced into the Diet to-day include an appropriation of Yen 4,000,000 for expenses in connexion with the coronation of the Emperor.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, Dec. 15.
The trade of New South Wales with Japan is making satisfactory progress. Japan is displaying an active interest in goods hitherto exported by Germany to New South Wales. Already exports from Japan show a marked increase.—Reuter.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

SIR RICHARD DANE left Shanghai for Hongkong on Tuesday by the P. & O. S. Malta.

REUTER'S Tokio correspondent telegraphs that the Coronation Budget has been passed by the Diet.

SIR John Jordan left Shanghai by the mid-day train on Thursday for Nanking, whence he will proceed to Hankow.

Mr. Norman Macgregor, of Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., arrived on Thursday on a short visit from Tientsin.

Snow fell for the first time this autumn in North Wales on October 29. The summits of Snowdon and the higher chain of mountains were draped in white.

ALL the Far Eastern garrisons are to be gradually filled up with Territorial troops, who will release the line troops for the Continental battlefields.

SOME of the Scottish iron and steel foundries are working night and day on Government orders, and in these districts, with the sanction of the authorities, recruiting has been stopped.

Our readers will no doubt have noticed in the newspapers that the Rev. W. H. Foster Pegg, recently Chaplain to the Forces in Hongkong, has been mentioned in despatches by Sir John French.

THE German Phoenix Mining Company's production of iron between the beginning of July and the end of October was 273,710 tons as against 408,430 tons last year during the same period.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Shanghai by the P. & O. S.S. Malta were Mr. and Mrs. H. Phillips. Mr. Phillips returns to take up his post at H. M. Consulate after leave of absence at home.

THE author of "Love on Smoky River," a book which many people have read and enjoyed, has gone to the front as a Lieutenant in the 12th Battalion, 4th Brigade of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force.

OUR Hangchow correspondent writes:—General Chu has offered a reward of \$12,000 for the capture of the robber Tse Yong-kuang, a Taichow man who is at the head of most of the trouble throughout Chékiang.

M. HENRI CARBOUNELLE, editor of "La Liberté," who has been thrice wounded, has been decorated with the Croix of the Legion of Honour for heroic action in the field. M. Carbouelle is now in hospital at Tours.

THE Swiss, like the French, have named their 1914 vintage after General Joffre, and their liqueurs are to perpetuate the name of Sir John French. Hereafter a "bottle of Joffre" will be followed by "a glass of French."

SEVERAL diplomatic and consular reports recently issued at Washington show that Americans are keenly alive to the opportunities for increased trade in the Far East in consequence of the interruption of trade with Europe.

THE Canadian Government has ordered the suppression of newspapers publishing articles calculated to promote sedition among alien residents in Canada. Several such cases have occurred in various cities of the Dominion.

THE question of a fuel supply in Belgium is becoming a desperate one. The German authorities have given permission to the Belgians to work the coal mines, but horses and machinery with which to operate them are lacking.

THE war has sent up the price of platinum to £16 an ounce, the Russian mobilization having practically closed the mines in the Ural Mountains from which come almost exclusively the world's supplies of this precious metal.

MESSRS. LEBERT & Co. have received a telegram from Mr. G. A. Turner, who went home with the first Shanghai contingent on the Suwa Maru, informing them that he has received a commission as Captain in the 10th Yorkshires.

THE librarian of Rheims Library has written to the "Temps" stating that the famous Slavic Gospel, as to which much anxiety has been expressed in Russia, is safe. It was placed in a strong box at the Hotel de Ville during the bombardment.

Mr. Basil E. Peto, M.P., chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, has been appointed a special supply officer on the lines of communication in France and has been granted the temporary rank of captain.

A COPENHAGEN despatch states that Germany has enrolled as conscripts 60,000 students between the ages of fifteen and seventeen in the province of Brandenburg. The lads are now being hurriedly trained and they will be sent to the front early next spring.

Mr. F. R. Barry, who was a Lieutenant in the S.V.C. artillery and who left Shanghai on September 25 with the small British contingent, has obtained a commission in the Royal Field Artillery. He does not, however, expect to leave for the front for some weeks.

THE Alexandria correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that a German officer named Mors was arrested by the Egyptian police on his return from Turkey with plans for dynamiting the Suez Canal. He was sentenced by court martial to imprisonment for life.

SIR Everard Fraser has received from Mr. L. E. Halsey, Hon. Accountant of the National Relief Fund, an acknowledgement, dated November 9, of the receipt of a cheque for £731 15s. 11d., being the amount subscribed to the Fund in Shanghai at the time the money was remitted.

THE Rev. G. L. Pagan, the Minister of St. George's, one of the largest parish churches in Edinburgh, has obtained a year's leave of absence, and has enlisted as a private in the Edinburgh City Battalion of the Royal Scots. Mr. Pagan is a relative of the Archbishop of York.

MAJOR W. S. Nathan, R.E., commandant of the Tientsin British Volunteer Corps, has volunteered for active service and will shortly leave Tientsin for home. Lieut. J. P. G. Worledge, R.E., Adjutant, and

Lieut. E. C. Young, of the Tientsin Volunteers, are also leaving Tientsin for the front.

For the first time recorded, a calf has been born to the pair of white-bearded gnus at the Zoological Gardens. These animals are really "alien enemies" from German East Africa, where they are a local variant of the curious-looking antelope called "wildebeest" by the Boers of South Africa.

THE Maharajah of Idar, interviewed at Cairo recently, said:—"We first heard that a hundred thousand native troops would go to the front, and now we hear that two hundred thousand will go. We are glad to hear this. If the Emperor wishes for an army as large as the Czar's, India will furnish the men."

THE Reverend A. J. Walker, has been asked to act temporarily as Chaplain to H.M.S. Triumph. Mr. Walker offered his services during the siege of Tsingtao, but for reasons of official procedure they could not be accepted. We understand that the Dean has not yet given any definite reply to the offer he has just received.

"THE History of Freemasonry in Shanghai and Northern China", containing a complete list of all the Regular Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, etc., and much other useful and interesting information, has been published under the approval of the various Masonic bodies in the district. Copies may be obtained at local booksellers.

PRESIDENT Wilson has issued a statement declaring that the construction of submarines by American shipyards for belligerents, to be exported during the war, constitutes a breach of neutrality. The Fore River Dockyard of Massachusetts announces, therefore, that it will not accept orders for delivery during the war.

A STRANGE case was reported to the French police last Friday. A well-dressed Chinese engaged a ricscha in the Route Doumer and gave directions to the coolie as to where he

wished to go. On arriving at the destination, the coolie found that the man was dead. It was found that he had \$4 in his pocket, but nothing disclosing his identity.

DURING the hearing of the case in the Supreme Court on Monday in which the plaintiff, a Chinese woman, sought to recover certain title deeds, a witness said that during the negotiations one of the interested parties, a Chinese, expressed a desire to see the land, remarking that "he was not buying cabbages or vegetables, and he wanted to see what the land was like."

THE funeral procession of Sir Charles Douglas in London, writes a correspondent, was a very impressive spectacle as it crossed the Park in dead silence. Not a sound was to be heard but the tramp of marching men and the occasional rattle of cavalry and guns. So long was the column that it occupied twenty minutes in passing Knightsbridge Barracks.

ONE of the last acts of the Belgian authorities prior to the evacuation of Antwerp was to safeguard the voyage down the Scheldt of a Belgian steamer carrying about 1,000 tons of lead. At a rough computation this cargo, had it been captured by the Germans, would have supplied them with about 70,000 bullets. The lead is now safely stored in a British port.

A LINE from Mr. Richard Wood, recently a reporter on our staff, says that marching orders have arrived for his regiment, the 4th Black Watch, and that he hopes to be off for the front shortly. News has also been received from Sergt. W. W. Melville of the S. V. Artillery to the effect that he is assisting in drilling recruits for the Royal Horse Artillery at Woolwich.

OUR Hangchow correspondent writes: I hear that the girders for the bridge over the Dzao 'O River on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway are in Shanghai, and there is hope that the work on the bridge will soon be begun again. It has

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been stopped since the war commenced. As soon as the bridge is complete the railway will be pushed on to Shaoshing and then to Hangchow.

MR. J. X. MERRIMAN, who has taken a prominent part in arousing South Africa to a proper realization of the iniquity of the rebellion, was Prime Minister of the Cape Colony at the time of union, and is one of the most interesting figures in South African politics. He is well over seventy years of age, and is still vigorous and in full possession of all his great abilities.

THE "Deutsche Juristen Zeitung" publishes in its third war edition statistics showing that 529 lawyers and higher officials employed in administration have up till now been killed on the battlefields, among them being three professors, two Privy Counsellors, 120 judges, administration officials, and public prosecutors, eighty-five solicitors, 137 assistant judges, and 173 referendaries.

MR. John de Courcy MacDonnell, the author of "Belgium, her Kings, Kingdom and People," recently published by Mr. John Long, is now a German prisoner of war. He has lived for over twelve years in Belgium where he has studied the country and the people, and his book, which was published on the eve of the war, may justly claim to be the most authoritative and up-to-date book on Belgium.

The "Christiania Dagblaad" publishes an article on the war signed by Christian Aars. The writer says that if the German Emperor triumphs Europe will not be liberated from the menace of war and the burden of armaments. If, on the other hand, the Allies win, the era of treaties will begin. The United States of Europe will be formed, with peace as the aim and an international force to guarantee it.

THE Cambridge correspondent of "Sporting Life" learns on the highest authority that the chances of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race being decided next term are remote. Mr. L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, hon. treasurer of the C.U.B.C., has received a letter from Oxford stating that they have postponed all racing until after the war. The same course has been adopted at Cambridge.

The Church Body of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, has appointed the Rev. H. G. H. Griffith, Curate of Aberdare, to the post of Assistant Chaplain. It is hoped that Mr. Griffith will leave home in January. He graduated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and was at Llandaff, Theological College. He is strongly recommended by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, who has been acting for the Church Body and by Bishop Montgomery.

THE London correspondent of the Osaka "Asahi" quotes a war expert as saying that a great change will come over the situation in Europe between the middle and the latter part of December. After that the Germans will find themselves in a more disadvantageous position as each day goes by, and their ultimate defeat will be inevitable. He surmises that the war will be practically over by June next year.

THE following letter has been received by the "Japan Chronicle" from Mr. L. T. Halsey, of the Accountants Department, York House, St. James's, London. "I have to thank you for your letter of the 6th ultimo, enclosing draft for £1,000, which has been so generously contributed by the readers of your publication in Japan, Korea, and Formosa, on behalf of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund."

IN recognition of the splendid and arduous services rendered by Lord Derby in raising the three city battalions in Liverpool of the King's Liverpool Regiment, the King has given permission for the "Pals" to wear as their regimental badge the crest of the house of Stanley. Appreciating the honour, Lord Derby will present each man with the crest in silver. The Stanley crest was last borne in battle some 260 years ago.

THE "New York Sun," in an article headed "The Regeneration of England," says:—"The eagerness with which peer, commoner, capitalist, labourer, squire and peasant responded to the country's call proved a perfect revelation to the Germans, who had scoffed at the idea of serious military resistance from Britain. From the north, south, east and west the men of the Empire are thronging to deliver the world from the German military terrorism."

SIR Frank Rose, whose death in action with the 10th Hussars is reported, only succeeded his father eighteen months ago. Two of his brothers laid down their lives in the Boer war—one in Ladysmith and one at Welkom. The third brother, who was heir to the title, died seven years ago. It will be remembered that his father, who was a well-known racehorse owner, was found dead in his motor-car in April of last year after returning from the Hendon Aerodrome.

THE effects of the war are being very seriously felt in many of the clubs. In the West End, many members are at the front, members of German and Austrian origin—no inconsiderable number—have either been "warned off" or are voluntarily staying away, and among members who remain in town and clubable there is a fairly general feeling against unnecessary

expenditure. A club secretary's position is always delicate, but just now it is exceptionally difficult.

THE Japanese cruisers Tokiwa and Yakumo, under the command of Vice-Admiral Tochinai, returned to Yokosuka on the 7th instant from the South Seas. The cruisers were sent to Singapore on October 27 to take part in the search for the Emden. As the German cruiser was accounted for by the Australian cruiser Sydney their services were no longer required, so they were recalled. The Emden was sunk four days after the arrival of the squadron at Singapore.

THE recent wreck of the Rohilla off Whitby makes a memorable addition to the long list of fine ships that have come to grief along that hazardous coast. There is no fishing village up there, however tiny, which has not its tales of maritime disaster; no little churchyard without its graves of ship-wrecked mariners. Many novelists and poets, from Sir Walter Scott onwards, have touched these stories of misfortune and heroism, and have given them literary form and permanence.

WINTER shades are black in Berlin, says the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Copenhagen. Hundreds of women are in mourning. The people are beginning to learn that they are faced with an economical crisis. It is reflected in the faces of business men, in the streets, including numbers of unemployed, and the sudden jump of the cost of living in the last fortnight. More business houses have closed, and still further reductions of salaries have been made by those houses remaining open.

At the time of the publication of "Finance in China" it was announced that a volume on "Chinese Currency and Banking" by Mr. S. R. Wagel, would be issued about November. Owing to the war and other causes the publication has been delayed; it will, however, appear, very shortly. The book gives a detailed history of currency and banking in China and the several projects brought forward for reform, besides a scheme by the author for the reform of currency and banking in China.

THE members of the Masonic Club were "at home" to their friends on Saturday night at the Masonic Hall, the function being a great success. A large number of guests accepted invitations, and all thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment which had been provided. A good programme of dancing was gone through, and songs were rendered by Mrs. J. T. Inch, Mrs. Mathieson and Mr. Ward. The Committee and the Secretary (Mr. Matthews) are to be congratulated on the success of the evening.

THE bands of rowdies in north Kiangsu (writes our Suchien correspondent) are being gradually restricted to certain sections and are wearing out. There are still, however, a good many dangerous foci and all wise men avoid them, especially after dark. A successful raid was made on a small band near Suchien recently, and twenty-eight were captured. Their ammunition was short, so they only wounded two of the soldiers. A hamper full of heads was sent to town to be set like gargoyles on the city gates.

THE Turkish Ambassador to Russia, before he left Petrograd on his return to Constantinople, made the following statement: "I tried with all the force at my command to convince the Russian Ministers that Turkey was not actuated by hostile feelings against Russia and that if untoward events had taken place, we were not at fault. I am firmly convinced that the war will be of extremely short duration, and that Turkey will assume the position maintained before German influence became paramount at Constantinople."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN GRENFELL MAXWELL, who commands the British forces in Egypt, has spent almost the whole of his military career there and has served in every expedition in the past third of a century, commencing with Tel-el-Kebir, when he was a subaltern in the Black Watch, and concluding with Omdurman, at which engagement he commanded a brigade and received the thanks of Parliament for the assistance he rendered to Lord Kitchener. He went through the South African campaign.

OUR Suchien (North Kiangsu) correspondent writes on December 9:—Miss Yen, only child of the Magistrate of Suchien, died a few days ago. The foreign community and the Chinese all extended the sincerest sympathy to the magistrate and his wife. The magistrate is a capable, upright and obliging man, and has won the confidence of all. He has been in office in some very trying situations and shown unusual ability. The mother, too, has identified herself in an unusual degree with local people, both Chinese and foreign.

BOTH British and German soldiers have each a little metal identification disc, so that whatever happens their friends and kin may know at the last. The sailor, whether in King's ship or merchant ship, has the same natural craving that if the worst happens his folk may know. But the sailor's great enemy in peace or war is the sea, and the sea makes little of identification discs. The sailor's identification must be marked indelibly on his body, and that, some ex-

plain, is why sailors go in for tattooing.

THE Pacific Mail Steamship Co. are offering special facilities for all who would like an opportunity of visiting the Manila Carnival next month and escaping from the cold of Shanghai to a warmer climate. The str. Mongolia will make an extra call at Shanghai and sail for Manila direct on or about January 31, arriving there about February 5. The cost of the round trip will be no more than \$99 (Mex.) and passengers will be able to stay on board the steamer during the three or four days spent at Manila.

Mr. Walter Theodore Watts-Dunton, the intimate friend, executor, and residuary legatee of Mr. Algernon C. Swinburne, left £22,934, the net personalty being £19,300. The works of Mr. Swinburne, and the copyrights thereof, are to be managed by the executors for the benefit of the estate, and Messrs. Sotheby are to sell all the Swinburne MSS. which the executors think ought to be publicly sold, the autograph copies of presentation books given to Mr. Swinburne and himself, and the quarto edition of old dramatists.

MEMBERS of the Legion of Honour, in which a number of British soldiers have recently been enrolled, cannot be sentenced to imprisonment. This immunity, however, does not serve to put a premium on crime. It must occasionally happen in an order numbering over 12,000 that a member is found guilty of misdemeanour. When this occurs the judge pronounces the formula: "You have been found wanting in honour. In the name of the Legion, I solemnly expel you from its ranks." Then he proceeds to pass sentence on the delinquent.

SUCH an incident as the surprise by a German patrol of a party of English cavalymen who were enjoying a game of water polo, and who charged and routed the enemy *in puris naturalibus*, is not unprecedented in warfare. At the battle of Maida, in 1806, where the French troops under General Regnier were defeated by the British force commanded by Major-General Sir John Stuart, much the same thing happened. Our men were peacefully bathing in the sea when the enemy appeared, and they advanced to ultimate victory without going through the formality of dressing.

COLONEL ROBERT LOGAN, a native of Duns, Berwickshire, has been appointed (the Berwickshire News is informed) British Administrator of Samoa in place of the deposed German Governor, Dr. Schultz. Colonel Logan belongs to an old Border family of agricul-

turists, and was educated at Wellfield Academy, Duns. He became a farmer in the Otago province of New Zealand, and he formed the Manistoto Mounted Rifles, afterwards commanding the 1st Battalion of Otago Mounted Rifles Brigade, and later got the command of the 5th Regiment of Otago Hussars in New Zealand.

An official publication on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is ready for circulation, and its distribution throughout the world will be made by the Remington Typewriter Co. This booklet is not only interesting to every prospective visitor to California and prospective exhibitors, but is an exceptionally beautiful piece of printing. It is finely illustrated in colours, reproducing original paintings and pictorial maps showing the world's arteries of travel. A supply of these booklets for free distribution is now on hand at the Remington Typewriter Co.'s agency, at Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Road.

IN view of the recent naval battle off the Falkland Islands, the following message, dated Santiago (Chile), November 9, is of interest. The British cruiser Glasgow, which was engaged with the German squadron in the battle off the Chilean coast on Sunday, November 1, and the transport Otranto, have passed Delgada light in the Straits of Magellan, bound for the Falkland Islands. This information is contained in advices received here by the Admiralty from the naval authorities in the Straits of Magellan, who said they had seen the Glasgow and Otranto passing through the Straits toward the Atlantic.

IN response to certain suggestions made by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Mr. Moore, the Secretary of that body, has now received a communication from Admiral Savory, R.N., Director of Transports, to the effect that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have, after full consideration, decided that in case of all Officers holding Masters' certificates who are engaged on vessels taken over by the Admiralty and commissioned for service with the Fleet they will be granted temporary Commissions as Sub-Lieutenants R.N.R., and in the case of the Second Engineers in such vessels they will be given temporary Commissions as Assistant Engineers R.N.R.

J. H. HEMPTON, one of the greatest sprinters the world has seen, met his death recently as the result of an accident when he was knocked down by a motor-car in New Plymouth, N. Z. Hempton won the New Zealand 100 yards championship in 1889-90 at Dunedin in 9 3/5 sec., but the time was not passed as a record, as there was found to be a slight

drop in the track. Two years later he won in 9 4-5sec. on a perfectly level course, and the record still stands for Australasia. He also won several other championships of New Zealand. In 1892 he was one of the team which visited England for the championships.

"HARPER'S WEEKLY" for November 21 contains the following interesting paragraph. "On July 30 the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, published a report that the German army mobilization had been ordered. On the strength of this statement the Russian Ambassador at Berlin sent a cipher telegram to his Government, reporting that the German Army was being mobilized. Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, contradicted this and sent an *en claire* telegram—a telegram not in cipher to show good faith—of denial to Petrograd. This telegram was held up in Berlin, and in consequence the Russian mobilization was ordered, and the impression given that Russia had done this first in bad faith."

THEIR Majesties the King and Queen, on November 17, visited the wounded Indian soldiers in the New Forest. The Daily Mail states that Their Majesties conversed with every single soldier. The King wore a Field Marshal's uniform. His Majesty showed remarkable knowledge of the regiments represented, and spoke a few words in Hindustani, much to the soldiers' delight. Her Majesty the Queen's first remark was:—"Now just tell me anything you want, and I will get it sent down." The result is that numbers of warm clothes will be sent from Buckingham Palace. Before leaving, the King reviewed hundreds of slightly wounded Indian soldiers outside the tents amid shouts of "Victory to the King-Emperor."

With reference to a report that the Chinese Government proposes to raise a loan of \$200,000,000 from an American syndicate on the security of the iron mines in China, which are about to be nationalized, says an "*Asahi*" despatch, a "cer-

tain American resident in Peking" is reported to have remarked that the Americans would be willing to advance money for charitable works, but would not take advantage of China's financial difficulties for the sake of making money, especially at the present moment when the friendly Powers of Europe are engaged in a war in which the very existence of their countries is at stake. The Americans, he said, were not so foolish as to take a course which would naturally excite the indignation of friendly Powers.

COMMENTING upon the exaction of "war contributions" from Belgium by the German army, the "*Economist*" says: "They can only be justified, like the violation of treaties, by the law of necessity—in other words, by the plea of an empty treasury. But what is the advantage—altogether, perhaps, a sum sufficient to finance the war for a day or two. Take the case of the war levy of two million sterling imposed on Brussels. According to the Berlin '*Lokal Anzeiger*,' Burgomaster Max paid £140,000 in cash and £860,000 in unrealizable bonds. The German authorities are now negotiating with the City Council and are hoping to screw out of the hapless city a total sum of £800,000 in cash—an amount which probably will not pay for more than eight hours of the war."

"LACK of appreciation of serious music" was stated in a London Bankruptcy Court to be the cause of the failure of Herbert Warwick Withers, a professional violoncello player, who incurred losses in a musical tour in the Far East. He stated that he started the tour with others at the end of 1908 as the Withers' Concert Company. He borrowed £350 to start with, and toured India, Ceylon, Burmah, Java, Hongkong, Shanghai, Japan and Honolulu. The tour terminated at Yokohama at the end of eighteen months, by which time debtor had lost about £1,500 on the venture, most of it having been borrowed. It was a financial failure

owing to the lack of interest which people in the East took in serious music. The examination was concluded upon accounts showing liabilities of about £1,500 and small assets.

THE captains and officers of British vessels on the China coast, who by reason of the needs of the Empire's commerce have been unable to leave their vessels and go to the front have, nevertheless, responded generously to the country's need for funds to help the dependents of combatants. Through their local organization, the China Coast Officers' Guild, they have already contributed over \$5,000 to the Prince of Wales' War Fund since the commencement of the war and are paying a monthly percentage of their salaries varying from five to three per cent. In this manner £200 per month is promised from December onwards, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Jardine Matheson & Co., having kindly agreed to deduct the amounts from their officers' salaries and pay them into the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank at the end of each month.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND.

The accounts for the concert arranged by Mrs. Ayscough and Miss Macleod are now closed, and the sum of \$1,612.98 has been paid in to the Belgian Consulate-General for the use of the Belgian Refugees. The organizers thank all those who assisted them to obtain this substantial sum.

PRESENTATION TO CAPT. GORDON.

An interesting presentation was made on Monday, when Captain J. D. Gordon, commanding "B" Co., S.V.C., was made the recipient of a silver cigar case on the occasion of his forthcoming departure for home on furlough. The present had been subscribed by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the company, and the presentation was made by Lieut. Hay. The function took place at an emergency

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H. M. COOK, Secretary.

parade at H. M. Consular Gaol, and over forty members of the company were present. In asking Captain Gordon's acceptance of the case, Lieut. Hay spoke of his popularity with all ranks, and wished him a pleasant holiday. Before dispersing, three hearty cheers were given by the Company for the Captain.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended December 18, 1914, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1914.	1913.
	\$	\$
Gross receipts.	23,109 01	21,983.01
Loss by currency depreciation	6,235 25	4,880.16
Effective receipts	16,873.76	17,102.85
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation ...	28.93	22.51
Car miles run.	18,432	56,184
Passengers carried	1,015,933	898,390

HONGKONG PRIZE COURT.

THE TENNENFELS CONDEMNED.

Sitting in the Prize Court on the 7th instant the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., made an order condemning the Hansa Line str. Tennenfels, her cargo, freight and stores, as the lawful prize of H.M.S. Chelmer.

The application was made by the Attorney-General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp (instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson) and was unopposed, there being no claim by the captain or owners. The Tennenfels left Newcastle, New South Wales, on July 15, with a cargo of 7150 tons of coal for Singapore. The ship was the property of the Hansa Line, of Bremen, which was her port of registry, and she flew the German flag.

His Lordship made the order asked for.

BADEN POWELL'S SCOUTS.

INSPECTION AND COMPETITIONS.

The Baden Powell Scouts paraded in the Cathedral compound on Saturday afternoon for inspection by the Watch Committee, the members of which present were Scout-Master Hertslet, and Messrs. S. Hore and A. Pollard. After inspection, the Scouts proceeded to their camp at Unkaza, where a number of interesting competitions were decided.

The work of the afternoon included tent pitching, lighting a fire and boiling water, first aid and ambulance work (the "subjects" theoretically suffering from fractured thighs and broken collar bones), and the verbal carrying of messages from group to group. Forty Scouts took part in the competitions, which were very smartly gone through. Tea was served at the close of an interesting and instructive afternoon's work.

GERMANS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

From the officers of the steamship Condor, captured and sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe in the South Atlantic, the Imperial Merchant Service Guild learns that this vessel had on board among the crew a number of German sailors and firemen. The owners of the vessel had given the captain instructions not to take any German seamen, but certain German subjects signed articles in a United States port under false pretences by declaring that they were of Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish nationality. As soon as the lieutenant from the Karlsruhe with an armed boat's crew boarded the steamer the Germans promptly declared their true nationality, and took part in the looting and sinking of the British steamer upon which they had found employment. After this they joined the German merchant vessels which are being used as scouts by the enemy.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Mr. R. B. Hurry, organist of Holy Trinity Cathedral, gave an organ recital at St. Andrew's Church on Thursday. The programme was in two distinct parts, old English Masters, and modern Russian and Scandinavian masters. and this arrangement gave material for interesting comparison. The seventeenth century music of John Stanley, Charles Wesley, John Bennet, Thomas Adams, John Christopher Smith, T. A. Arne, and Maurice Greene, was almost primitive in conception and appeal compared with the modern vague and haunting search for emotional effect, characteristic of the Melody in E. (Rachmaninoff), the Valse Triste (Sibelius), Tchaikowsky's "Andantino," and that almost perfect incarnation of the mournful, Grieg's "Death of Ase." The contrast in style suggested sudden transformation from the easy and comfortable assurance of "Cranford" to the fretful, unhappy "City of Dreadful Night" to which James Thompson gave a beauty tinged with sadness and a consolation rooted in despair. If the old composers knew anything of this, they very strictly refrained from putting it into their music.

NOTES FROM HAINAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kachek, Dec. 2.

One hears next to nothing of any political unrest in the country; a good crop has been harvested, and everyone seems contented. The war is talked of less than a few weeks ago, but foolish rumours are easily started; for instance, a missionary's buying material from which to make a large Chinese flag for use on the Boys' School field day, was the occasion of the story that America was to be in the war too, and that the missionaries were buying Chinese flags for protection.

A Turkish subject landed in Hoihow recently; He was travelling round the world, and the opening of the war with Turkey found him in Siam. He says he has been imprisoned in French territory, but that he was finally put on a British steamer and shipped here.

The district of Vangneng seems to be in the grip of a new form of gambling said to have been introduced from foreign parts. Whole villages, women as well as men, seem to become so absorbed in it that they neglect their harvest, their households, and all ordinary duties.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT.

Massenet's Phèdre, the first item on the programme on Sunday afternoon at the Town Hall, was the least successful part of a Concert which, considering the absence of a number of the best players, was on the whole extraordinarily good. It was followed by Raff's Tarentella—just a mad price of intense jingling rhythm. The Tarentella must be familiar to most who laboured with the pianoforte in a mid-Victorian childhood, and to many it is not an altogether pleasant memory, so that the refreshing and stimulating effect of Sunday's performance speaks well for the clever orchestral scoring. But the central feature of the afternoon was Elgar's Enigma Variations, to the rich and entrancing beauties of which the orchestra under Professor Buck's guidance brought their best efforts. Professor Buck is to be heartily congratulated on the result. Mr. V. Meyer sang the Prologue from "I Pagliacci" in his rich and finished style, which was greatly appreciated. Then followed a gem of sweet and planitive Beethoven music—the Rondino for four wind instruments—which unfortunately lost part of its effect by being somewhat nervously played.

NEW ICE-BREAKER FOR TIENTSIN.

AN OPEN PORT THROUGHOUT THE WINTER.

The trial trip of the Meiling, a powerful twin-screw ice-breaker

built by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Co. to the order of the Haiho Conservancy Commission for use at Tientsin and Taku Bar, was conducted on Tuesday, the speed trials taking place on measured marks on the Seven Mile reach. The order for the vessel was placed early in June this year and the Dock company has accomplished a creditable performance in completing it in six and a half months. The Meiling displaces about 550 tons, and has about 900 indicated h. p. She is built to Lloyd's highest class. In her trials she attained a speed of just under twelve knots.

The Haiho Conservancy has now four ice-breakers all of which have been built by the Kiangnan Dock company. The Meiling is the seventh ice-breaker constructed by the company during the last two years. The dimensions of the new vessel are: 130 ft. over all, 30 ft. beam, and 8 ft. mean draft. The Meiling is to proceed to Tientsin to-morrow. It is the intention of the Conservancy to keep the port of Tientsin open to navigation this winter.

SIR JOHN JORDAN IN HANGCHOW.

A NOTABLE VISIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Dec. 17.

Hangchow has been highly honoured by a visit from Sir John Jordan. If I am not mistaken, he is the first British Minister who has visited Hangchow officially, during the last hundred years. When he arrived by private car, specially put at his service, on Monday night, he got a royal welcome, for the General's Band was on the platform and played what sounded to my Chinese sound-educated ear, something like "See the Conquering Hero comes."

On Tuesday he visited the Lake and Pagoda and was charmed by the scenery, which he saw in beautiful sunshine. Afterwards he called upon the officials, who returned his call on the following day. General Chu and the Civil Governor gave a luncheon in honour of his visit, to which were invited the heads of all the Military and Civil departments, as well as the British Consul, and Sir John's Private Secretary, Mr. George, Mr. Innocent, the Commissioner of Customs and Dr. Duncan Main.

Immediately after lunch he had to leave and was accompanied to the Station by the General, and a mounted body guard, the Civil Governor, and a large crowd of on-lookers.

REFORM OF THE LAND TAX.

PREPARATIONS IN PEKING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Dec. 12.

Financial stress is compelling the Government to pay some attention to its sources of revenue, and there is a little hope that some radical reform will eventually be made in connexion with the collection of the Land Tax. The Government estimates that this tax will yield some \$65,000,000 next year, and not only is there talk of an increase in the tax but a wholesale re-survey is threatened. Peking is in fact now being over-run with men with painted poles, and chains, and theodolites.

By way of getting down to business a Presidential Mandate appears to-day ordering a re-measurement of all land in this district, to be followed by similar procedure in the provinces, the work to be done first in those places where the greatest muddle obtains. The Mandate leads off with a classical quotation alleging that "good administration begins with the correct measurement of land," a discovery, if convincing, which explains a lot of things, especially as tardiness has been exhibited since the organization of the Republic in getting the surveyors to work in China.

ARMED ROBBERIES IN SHANGHAI.

SUCCESS OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The epidemic of armed robberies in the International and French Settlements appears to have subsided, for no cases have been reported for two or three days. This improvement is undoubtedly due to the activity of the police, who, since the very beginning have exerted strenuous energies towards the "rounding up" of the robbers. The success of the French authorities in arresting nearly fifty men, the majority of whom have been identified as those who took part in one or other of the recent armed robberies, has had a salutary effect upon the remainder.

There appears to be a strong opinion among certain members of the community that more of the police here might be armed and detailed for night patrol. We understand, however, that the police have taken strong measures, and that armed patrols are sent out every night. In the central district alone there are no fewer than forty or fifty Sikh police on duty, armed with carbines, while ten or a dozen European members of the force, armed with revolvers, also do duty. Twenty-four Chinese constables, who go on duty in companies of three, have been provided

with sabres. The other districts are patrolled in a similarly adequate manner.

THE NEUMANN MURDER.

ALL THE ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

The Neumann murder case came to a conclusion on the 11th instant, in the Mixed Court, when all the men charged were found guilty. The case was before Dr. Schirmer, German Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, while Mr. Newman and Chief Det. Inspector Armstrong appeared for the police.

Tseu Sian-di, the mafio, was questioned, and he said he knew nothing about the murder at all. He asked the authorities to make careful inquiries, and if they could find proof that he was implicated, he was willing to take punishment. He did not receive a cent of the proceeds.

The Assessor said that the Court found all the men before it guilty of murder. They found it proved that the boy, Tseu Sia-min, gave the keys of the house to the coolie, and it had been proved that on that special evening the mafio gave a dinner purposely in order to clear the house of the servants. The prisoners would be handed over to the Chinese Authorities for execution of sentence. "Before concluding the case", said Dr. Schirmer, "I wish to express to the Police of the International Settlement the special thanks of the German Consulate for the very great assistance the Police have rendered in conducting this case, and especially to you, Mr. Armstrong, for it is only due to your hard work that these men have been finally brought to justice."

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONT.

The following is the latest list of the names of Hongkong men who have volunteered for active service: Messrs. P. Sherratt, F. V. Dean, H. S. Jepson, A. F. Briggs, G. C. Jorge, E. W. Evers, H. E. Victor, C. A. J. Wilkie, R. Heilgers, A. N. Joseland, B. Forster, R. Lapsley, G. W. Rogers, A. Hall, G. D. Procter, F. H. Coleman, F. Lobel, R. Bateman, E. L. Braga, W. Wilson, D. Blenkiron, W. G. Goulding, M. Griffin, G. Hermitage, H. J. May, R. J. Mooney, F. Soares, A. H. Hyndman, G. E. Gumprecht, R. Kensett, A. P. Wilson, R. Good, A. P. Storrie, L. O. Collins, C. R. Millins, A. McLean, R. H. McNair, H. G. Foster, F. G. Bevan, D. Shewan, W. H. Chatham, G. M. Pollock, B. Rowe, A. R. Ellis, F. N. Shumaker, E. Cruickshanks, E. F. G. Orchard, Venables, A. Piercy, A. Hirst, E. W. Brock, J. W. Jay, R. H. Park-

inson, H. W. Sayer, W. G. Cope, W. J. Crawford, C. Johnstone, J. Johnstone, G. Sayer, E. O. P. Hyndman, E. R. Hyndman, and V. H. K. Sorby.

The following have been granted temporary commissions at Hong-kong:

L. G. Bird, Captain.
E. Hall, Lieutenant.
O. Beckett 2nd. Lieutenant.
A. F. Mills "
A. Langston "
A. D. Openshaw "
J. S. Chalmers "

OPIUM IN SHANSI.

AN ACTIVE DEMAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kiangchow, Nov. 27.

The sale of opium is, I am told, licensed for three months in Shansi and people are flocking over the river to patronize both licensed and unlicensed retailers. In connexion with opium, circulars have been received here from a society proposing out of pure philanthropy to buy up opium for wholesale destruction.

Your correspondent is amazed to know that any decent Chinese, could lend himself to a scheme of this kind at a time like the present. In view of the quantities of real and spurious material at present available to supply demand, it would be indeed difficult to conceive a more wanton misuse of public subscriptions.

That the supply has been cut off at the fountain head by prohibition of the cultivation of poppy is true, and the present increasing prices are doing much to reduce the use of the drug. But wherever an official can be induced to connive, there are farmers ready to grow, and wholesale orders for foreigners' burning exhibitions ought not to be added to the already existing inducements to break the laws of the Republic.

Things generally are quiet in Shansi, but there is a readiness to speak of political grievances, which was formerly unknown amongst these law-abiding and long suffering people. Tsingtao has been retaken by the Germans. This is the local rumour here.

THE FUTURE OF INNER MONGOLIA.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Dec. 4.

The new Governor of Fengtien province has received instructions from Peking to send out a survey party for the demarcation of the boundaries between Inner and Outer Mongolia. On account of the

intense cold no doubt this work will not be started before the spring, but once completed in a satisfactory manner, it should settle, once and for all, all disputes which have been going on since the Dalai Llama of Outer Mongolia declared independence and bring to an end the raids against Chinese rule begun by the notorious Mongolian Prince Wu Tai. All his lands, which lie in Inner Mongolia in the direct neighbourhood of Toananfu, have now been confiscated by the Chinese Government and will, of course, be included in the new province.

As will be remembered, considerably over a year ago, I expressed the opinion that the Chinese Government should at once make new boundaries rather than resort to a military expedition against the princes of Outer Mongolia which would not only involve an enormous outlay, but would take years to accomplish any tangible result, on account of the enormous expanse of territory, the lack of proper communications as well as the impossibility of feeding any force without an adequate commissariat, the country to be traversed being quite devoid of agriculture. As soon as the new boundaries have been definitely defined, no doubt Government officials will be appointed and the country become opened up by flocks of Chinese, who will occupy tracks of this fertile land, which at no distant date will yield magnificent crops.

YUAN AS HIGH PRIEST.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ANCIENT CEREMONY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Dec. 12.

Active preparations are now being made at the Temple of Heaven for the ceremony that is to take place on the 23rd instant, when the President will repair there to worship Heaven. The programme to be followed is now under consideration, but it is understood that the President will stand facing the north during the ceremony. Thousands of lights are now being installed, and, when completed, one of the native papers declares that the place will "glow like daylight."

It is interesting to mention, now that these arrangements are being made for the revival of solemn sacrifices and worship, that those responsible for the introduction of the system of premium bonds propose that the drawings shall take place at the Temple of Heaven!

The Court which tried the case connected with the imprisonment of the naval cadets has now delivered its judgement, and Mr. Hsu, previously mentioned in this connexion, is to lose his position as judicial adviser to the Navy. Inquiries confirm the statement originally made,

that he is the Mr. Hsu who organized a court over which he presided at Shanghai during the Revolution. Several Censors impeached the Minister of the Navy in connexion with the cadet scandal but the impeachment has died a natural—or unnatural death. At all events the President has so far taken no action. This impeachment brings to mind the fact that the Minister of the Navy and the Minister of War are the only two who have held on to Cabinet rank since the revolution. They were in the original Cabinet formed by Tong Shao-yi.

THE FLOATING MINE DANGER.

A REASSURING STATEMENT.

The Coast Inspector has issued the following statement:—

On November 29 three suspicious objects were sighted in the neighbourhood of the Tungsha Light-vessel, of which at all events one was probably a mine. These objects were floating and derelict.

Admiral Lee Ting-sing immediately sent out a gunboat to search for the mines, and this vessel patrolled the neighbouring waters for four days without result. Local shipping firms were informed of the possibility of danger and concerning the precautions that were being taken to meet that possibility.

Following the precedent formed during the Russo-Japanese War no public notification on the subject was issued in order to avoid unnecessary and undue alarm of the travelling public. In view, however, of an article which was published in a local paper on the 13th instant giving currency to certain alarmist rumours, this reticence no longer serves a useful purpose. The following statement is therefore made:—

"It is considered that if the objects reported were mines they were mines which had broken adrift from the neighbourhood of Tsingtao and drifted down the coast until they came within the influence of the tidal movement off the Yangtze, from which position it is impossible to say whither they might go.

Since November 29 no further suspicious objects have been reported. The story that the Revenue str. Liuhsing had seen or sunk a mine is untrue."

Having all the circumstances of the situation in view, it is considered that the chance of further mines being adrift off the approaches to this port is very small.

As indicative of the view of the risk involved, which is held by the Marine Department, it may be stated that the instructions on night navigation of Revenue steamers, which was at first imposed, has now been removed.

BALACLAVA CAPS.

HOW TO MAKE THEM.

A correspondent writes:—I enclose directions for making Balacava caps which I think many would be glad to knit.

Required:—Two bone knitting needles, No. 10., five skeins of single Berlin wool, and one skein of a different colour single Berlin wool. Say 5 skein wool is brown, and one skein wool is green, then with the brown wool cast on 90 stitches, and knit in ribbed knitting, 3 purl and 3 plain for 12 rows. Then knit two rows with green, then 2 with brown, then 6 with green, 2 brown, 2 green, then 24 brown.

Next row of brown knit 72 stitches, still in ribs of 3, then turn and knit 54. You have 18 stitches left unknitted at the end of each needle. You can either slip them on to two spare needles or leave them where they are, as they will not be wanted again at present. While you go on knitting the headpiece which continues straight on in ribs of three with 54 stitches until 36 rows are knitted.

For head, turn and rib 51, turn and knit 48, turn and knit 45, turn and knit 42, turn and knit 39, turn and knit 36, turn and knit 33, turn and knit 30, turn and knit 27, turn and knit 24, turn and knit 21, turn and knit 18, turn and knit to the end of the needle, and pick up 18 stitches down the side of the headpiece, knitting each stitch as you pick it up, turn and knit to end of needle and pick up 18 stitches down the opposite side of the headpiece. You should now have 90 stitches on the needles, turn and knit 87, turn and knit 84, turn and knit 81, turn and knit 78, turn and knit 75, turn and knit 72, turn and knit 69, turn and knit 66, turn and knit 63, turn and knit 60, turn and knit 57, turn and knit 54, turn and knit all along, and knit the 18 stitches off the spare needle, turn and knit the row and the other 18 stitches. You have now 126 stitches on the needle. Knit seven rows 3 plain 3 purl with brown, 2 with green, two with brown, two with green, 2 with brown, 2 with green, 7 with brown, and cast off loosely. Sew sides together, then join under the chin.

CHINESE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Chinese Boy Scouts Association, which was formed in the Spring of 1913, was held at the Headquarters on December 10.

The following were elected to serve as officers during the ensuing year: President: Mr. Chun Mung-yew; Vice-Presidents: Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping, R.C.M.G., Messrs. W. E. Leveson, M.A., Y. C. Tong

and C. C. Nieh; Chairman of the Council: Mr. G. S. F. Kemp; Secretary: Mr. Fei Chia-lu; Treasurer: Mr. F. Alan Robinson; Councillors: Revs. T. Gaunt, M.A., Dr. S. Isett Woodbridge, Frank R. Rawlinson, Drs. J. W. H. Chun, M.A., M.D., P. W. Kwauk, T. H. Lee, and Messrs. J. C. Clark, Ed. Evans, Junr., Randall Norton, B.A., A. J. Stewart, W. W. Lockwood, Ede Lan-ching, K. S. Lee, Tsu Yoong-zung and Tong Toong-er.

An Executive Committee was formed from members of the Council as follows: the Chairman, Secretary, and Treasurer *ex-officio*, with the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Professor North and Messrs. Clark, Lockwood, Ede and Dr. Chun.

Owing to the increasing work of the Secretary, an Assistant Secretary was appointed in the person of Mr. A. J. Heal. Mr. F. Alan Robinson was elected to succeed Mr. Edward Evans as Chief Scoutmaster of the 1st Shanghai Troop of Chinese Boy Scouts on the resignation of the latter, and as a token of appreciation for the efficient work he has done during the past year Mr. Evans was granted the rank of Honorary Scoutmaster.

Although the Association has been in existence for a brief period only, it has already under its control three large troops of Chinese boy scouts in Shanghai, while a further troop is in process of formation at the Lowrie High School. Two troops in connexion with the Kuangtung Academy, Canton, applied for advice and membership during the past year, and badges and copies of scout rules and regulations were supplied. To cope with the rapidly increasing responsibilities the Association needs a well educated man who is in thorough sympathy with the Chinese Scout movement and who can devote his whole time to the work.

WINTER IN MID-MANCHURIA.

CART TRAFFIC ON THE SUNGARI.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kirin, Dec. 10.

Winter was rather late beginning, but the cold during November has been remarkably intense, the thermometer being below zero on several nights in succession. Two heavy falls of snow made the roads for a time nearly impassable. At the beginning of last month we had one of the most beautiful phenomena that I have ever seen. A fall of sleet and rain was immediately followed by a sharp frost with the result that trees and bushes were covered with sheets of ice. When the sun came out these glittered magnificently with all the colours

of the rainbow, giving an indescribable appearance of fairyland to the whole landscape. The river here closed about November 26 and was bearing cart traffic on the 27th. This is good for the farmers who during the winter draw great quantities of firewood on sledges into the city. It is also good when the roads are frozen early for the transport of beans and other produce to the railway lines. The prices of beans and cereals are much lower than they were this time last year, probably owing to lessened exports.

The Government has begun the redemption of local tiao notes in earnest. To encourage the withdrawal of the notes from circulation their value has been fixed at seven tiao to the small dollar. During most of the summer the dollar has been worth nearly twice this amount. Of course there is the inevitable speculation and uncertainty, but the feeling prevails that this time the authorities will succeed in introducing silver currency and there is a spirit of hopefulness abroad.

In the local press there have been so many wild statements about German victories contradicted a few days later that the public seem to have lost confidence in the war reports altogether and often ask me if I have any reliable information how things are going in Europe. The fall of Tsingtao, after the boastful statements of fighting to the last man, etc., has brought a good deal of discredit upon Germany, but there are still many who pin their faith to her ultimate triumph.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLUB.

SOME INTERESTING PAPERS.

The founding of the colony of Virginia was the subject of two further papers read at the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon. Although several studies of the colony have already been heard by members, the wealth of interest which the matter yields enabled the speakers yesterday, Mrs. W. E. Nance and Mrs. T. A. Hearn, to fill in the details of a fascinating story, and their papers were very much appreciated.

Mrs. Nance outlined the history of the Elizabethan "London Company," a classic example of the British habit of "muddling through" from precarious beginnings to substantial success. Londoners hastened to the new colony, dazzled with tales of the Paradise in the west—a set of "merry vagabonds," most of them expecting to return to England laden with gold after twelve months of Eldorado. Instead of planting corn, they set up vines, because of the poor quality of the wine sent to them from England. The result

was that later they starved in the midst of plenty. The London company looked in vain for profits, and when Lord Delaware went out to Virginia he found himself called upon to organize a helpless and lawless crowd. He sent an urgent call to England for men, and in response came a band of fortune-seekers and only few artisans. After passing through many vicissitudes, a real era of prosperity on firm foundations began with the system of granting 100 acres of land to every colonist who brought over a new colonist, this system serving to found the Virginian landed aristocracy.

The item of most interest in the paper read by Mrs. Hearn was the reference to the formation of the Virginian House of Burgesses, in which two representatives of each of the wards or boroughs into which the colony was divided, sat to legislate, and incidentally became the founders of representative government in America.

On behalf of members present, Mrs. Raven, Vice-president of the Club, cordially thanked the speakers for their interesting addresses.

FIRES.

About 4 o'clock on Saturday the Fire Brigade was called to No. 20 Gordon Road, the residence of Mr. Ayscough, where fire had broken out in a room on the ground floor. It had been kept well in check when the Brigade arrived, but was not extinguished until the woodwork under the hearth had been removed.

The same evening the Brigade received a call to Alabaster Road, a number of houses on both sides of the road, just beyond the boundary, being in flames at the time of their arrival. The Chapei Brigade was at work on the fire, but as there was a stiff northerly wind blowing, causing the fire to make rapid headway towards houses inside the boundary, the Brigade laid on and protected the buildings on the south and east sides. Chief Officer Pett assumed charge of the operations, seeing that the Chapei Brigade was unable to cope with the fire.

The flames began to spread in every direction and at one time it looked as though they would sweep across a narrow alleyway on the south, while a number of shops in the direction of North Tibet Road were also threatened. After over three hours hard work, the Brigade got the fire under control, and prevented it from involving a congested area in the immediate neighbourhood.

The fire was a very fierce one, and clouds of sparks which were sent flying over the various mills on the creek side caused apprehension there, but a careful watch was kept on these valuable properties. Ten shops outside the settlement were

destroyed, and an equal number severely damaged.

About 5.30 on Tuesday afternoon the Fire Brigade received a call to the Hoyokwan Hotel, at the corner of Seward and Minghong Roads. It was discovered that a room had been filled with smoke owing to a defective stove—hence the alarm. Whilst the Hongkew Company was attending to this call, another was received from Chengtu Road, and here all companies were engaged for over an hour. It was found upon arrival that four houses were doomed to destruction, and the flames were spreading to adjoining buildings. The Brigade worked round the fire and prevented it spreading. Four houses were gutted, and two other suffered more or less damage, but as two of the houses were unoccupied, the loss was not heavy.

The Fire Brigade was called out on Thursday afternoon to an outbreak at No. K503 Park Road, the alarm being given by the Sincere Police station. On arrival, the brigade found that some paper in front of the house had been on fire, but it was extinguished by the inmates, assisted by members of the Police force. Very little damage was done.

LAW REPORTS.

H. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Dec. 11.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge, and Messrs. J. D. Gordon, F. J. Burrett, S. J. Berry, C. Bauld and H. W. Thwaites, jury.

Rex. v. T. W. Bower.

The case was concluded, in which T. W. Bower was charged with having obtained credit to the extent of £10 and upwards from Wong Cha-mei and Wong Tsun-tsai without informing them that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, appeared to prosecute, and the accused was represented by Mr. G. H. Wright.

Further evidence was given by a former comprador in the employ of the accused, and in concluding the case Mr. Wright submitted that the two compradores knew perfectly well that Mr. Bower was an undischarged bankrupt, but they did not care because they thought they would make good business. It was only because times had been bad and the business did not succeed that they complained.

Mr. Wilkinson said there had been no complaints. In his reply, he pointed out that the prosecution

was made by the Crown as a result of a civil case brought by one of the compradores against the accused.

After his Lordship had summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the accused was accordingly discharged.

Before F. S. A. BOURNE, Esq.,
C.M.G., Assistant Judge.

Re S. Moosa and J. A. B. Ezra, In Bankruptcy.

S. Moosa and J. A. B. Ezra, in bankruptcy, appeared for public examination.

Mr. F. A. Robinson, Acting Official Receiver, appeared with Mr. G. H. Thomson, trustee.

Mr. Robinson said that as the facts on which the two bankrupts were to be examined were the same, he applied that Mr. Ezra be examined and Mr. Moosa stay out of Court.

Joshua Aaron Benjamin Ezra said he was a partner with Mr. Moosa in the opium business in 1910. He started business in September, 1909, with a capital of Tls. 5,000, which belonged to his comrades. Mr. Moosa became partner in April 1910. He did not introduce any capital into the business. The firm dealt in sugar, yarn and seeds for export, and also in rubber. On the June Settlement he owed Mr. J. Moosa about Tls. 40,000 or Tls. 45,000. They also owed Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld about Tls. 7,000, and Messrs. Toeg and Read about Tls. 9,500. Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld's was a partnership transaction, and all the others were personal concerns. The profit on the partnership business at the end of 1910 was Tls. 16,920. At that time his liability for shares was Tls. 50,000.

In answer to his Lordship, the witness said that if he had taken up the rubber shares he purchased he would have had to pay Tls. 50,000 and they would have been his property. Business conditions in 1910 were favourable, but in 1911 there was a depression on the market. In March or April of that year he received considerable sums from Chinese opium dealers, on delivery orders for opium. He had no idea whether these chests had been delivered or not.

In reply to a question by the Acting Official Receiver, the witness said he had no idea that among his creditors were a number of Chinese who claimed for a number of chests which were not delivered.

His Lordship said that the witness could decline to answer any questions which would incriminate him.

Mr. Robinson: I believe he has an explanation.

The witness continued that on the sale of opium he would give delivery orders in exchange for cash. At that time he had a quantity of

opium charged to the banks. He had opium in godowns and ordered opium coming through the banks. He left Shanghai on April 8, 1911, with Mr. Moosa. They went to Japan and on to San Francisco, where he stayed for three years and one month. He first got employment on a ranch three months after his arrival, and in September, 1912, in a San Francisco firm. They corresponded with Shanghai but received no money. When they landed in San Francisco they had about G.\$1,500 which was placed in the First National Bank and from which either could draw. He did not know whether the account was still open or not. He paid \$50 for his passage to Yokohama and £22 from there to San Francisco. Moosa's passage cost the same. The moneys they received in Shanghai in business, before their departure, were paid into the banks. He did not know how much they had in cash in the safe. The balance of Tls. 6,000 shown in the books was about correct. He agreed with the statement of affairs filed. He was unemployed here, had no means, and had no proposal whatever to make regarding payment.

Mr. Moosa also gave evidence, and said there was a shrinkage in the value of opium which brought about a loss. When they were in San Francisco they were starving, not subsisting.

His Lordship afterwards declared the public examination closed.

Shanghai, Dec. 14.

Before Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Judge.

Hang Tai Hong v. The Austrian Export and Import Co.

This was a claim for the sum of Tls. 2,500, damages for breach of a contract made on September 3, 1914, for the sale and delivery by the defendants to the plaintiffs of 500 cases of window glass at Tls. 8 per case, to be delivered on November 28, 1914, which goods the defendants had refused to deliver. The particulars of the damages were:—Tls. 5 per case and Tls. 13 per case, the market price at the time of the breach of contract.

Mr. E. W. Godfrey appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. H. P. Wilkinson defended.

Mr. Godfrey said he had spoken to his friend, and he had brought with him an affidavit which had been made by his clients under Rule 101, and he thought it would be necessary to ask his Lordship to order pleadings.

Mr. Wilkinson said that on the affidavit a very reasonable doubt could and had been raised, and his Lordship ordered pleadings.

Mo Lee-see v. P. G. Jonah.

The plaintiff's claim was for the return of certain deeds, or their value, \$3,000.

Mr. A. G. Mossop appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Ellis and Mr. Priestwood appeared for the defence.

Mr. Mossop said the point at issue really was whether the defendant had paid to the plaintiff or the plaintiff's agent a sum of money in respect of which the mortgage was made. The plaintiff in the action was a widow. Her late husband was a tipao who had control of land which was lately included in the French Settlement. He died in June this year, and at the time of his death was indebted to a French gentleman named M. Chenet in the sum of Tls. 1,500. M. Chenet held security for this debt in the form of a piece of land, the title deed of which was the subject of the present action. At that time the title deed was not in the name of M. Chenet, but in the name of Messrs. Davies and Brooke, in the American Consulate. In September of this year M. Chenet had the title deed transferred into his own name.

After the death of the plaintiff's husband M. Chenet pressed for payment of the debt, and proceedings were taken and went so far as the French Mixed Court. A family friend named Woo, however, came to the rescue, and advanced to the plaintiff the sum of \$2,400, with which he paid off the French gentleman and paid certain fees, getting back the title deed. The understanding with Woo was that this loan should be a temporary one, and that he would be at liberty to raise money elsewhere on the security of the land. The next step was that Woo set about trying to raise money on the security of the land, and he requested the aid of a man named Chu, who was given the title deed which really belonged to the plaintiff, together with a deed of trust signed by M. Chenet in the name of the plaintiff.

There was also a document in French termed an act of sale. The documents were handed to Chu for the purpose of getting a loan upon them. Woo, in addition, handed over a fangtan for property of his own and in the course of time he became acquainted with Jonah, the defendant. It was arranged that the defendant would advance a sum of \$4,000 on the security of the title deed and the fangtan. On October 16 Chu was told that the money was not really coming out of the pocket of the defendant, but out of the pocket of a man named Fung. An appointment was made, and it was arranged that the parties should go to the office of Mr. Allen, solicitor, so that he might prepare a mortgage deed. This was subsequently done, and was made to Jonah, not to Fung, the explanation being that Jonah was a British subject. There was some discussion regarding the making of

the fangtan into a foreign title deed, and it was arranged that when this was done the whole of the money should be handed over. On October 24, which was the date that Jonah alleged he paid over the money, they were all in Mr. Allen's office, when an arrangement was come to with Jonah that the money should be handed over at once. He requested Chu to go to his office, but upon the latter refusing to do so he promised to be at Mr. Allen's office two days later with the money.

The case was adjourned.

Dec. 15.

Mr. A. E. Allen, solicitor, continued his evidence for the plaintiff, and spoke of a letter which he received from the defendant. He did not think it was privileged, and "as it smacked of deceit" he handed it at once to Mr. Wilkinson.

In answer to Mr. Ellis, the witness said he acted for all the parties, and at one of the interviews Jonah said that Fung was the man who was advancing the money. At first everything seemed to be *bona-fide* and straightforward so far as the defendant was concerned.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Allen said that in the later stages of the proceedings he thought there had been sharp practice.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson also gave evidence, during which he detailed the negotiations which he had between the parties.

Inspector Craig, of the Mixed Court, and J. P. Silva Netto also gave evidence.

The defence opened in the afternoon, and evidence was given by the defendant, after which the case was adjourned until next day.

Dec. 16.

The cross-examination of the defendant was continued, and in answer to Mr. Mossop he said that on October 23 Mr. A. S. Allan had all the papers relating to the transaction in his possession. Witness paid the money to Woo's friend, and handed over all the documents to Fung as a guarantee of good faith. On the morning of October 24 he had the sum of \$3,500 in his possession which he intended paying to Chu. When he went to Mr. Allan's office he expected to meet Chu, but the latter was not there. In the afternoon Chu and another Chinese went to witness's office, and the whole of the money was then paid over by witness.

With reference to the letter which he wrote to Mr. Allan before he went away, witness said that he wrote it the night he went to Nan-king. He had intended to go to Japan, but was told that a friend of his whom he wanted to see in Japan had moved to Tientsin. He had never heard that Chu was looking for him.

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Per str ICHANG, Dec. 13.—From Amoy—Mr. Miller.

Per str NGANKIN, Dec. 13.—From Hankow—Messrs. Myers and A. C. Low.

Per str CHANGON, Dec. 13.—From Hankow—Mr. Joseph.

Per str ANHUI, Dec. 13.—From Hongkong—Messrs. Swire, Jolly, Mancell, Gelder, and Karrere.

Per str SIBERIA, Dec. 14.—From San Francisco—Mr. Mrs. Miss, and Master R. A. Bolt and child, Mr. and Mrs. O. Brouet, Mr. Mrs. Misses (2), and Masters (?) S. Cochran, Mrs. Misses (2), and Master M. Hoerter and child, Mr. Mrs. and Master J. Heuvelmans, Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, Mrs. C. A. Pierle and child, Mr. L. Reeves, Rev. Mrs. Miss, and Masters (3), A. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Smith, Misses Emily Hamada, Annie Radtk, H. M. Smith, Pearl Sydes-tricker, Florence M. Warner, H. Willmott, and Dora Yu, Messrs. L. Demaret, E. H. Doubleday, Karl J. Hora, L. Jacobs, Arthur G. Kauffman, Paul Patterson, F. Rayden, and W. McRae.

Per str KOBE MARU, Dec. 14.—From Taiwan—Misses A. Rogalsky, M. and C. Schessee, Messrs. M. Reihman, C. C. Scott, and I. Patushinsky.

Per str POYANG, Dec. 14.—From Hankow—Mrs. Arranger, Messrs F. E. Taylor and H. W. Hobbs.

Per str YINGCHOW, Dec. 14.—From Hongkong—Messrs. A. E. Lockyer, Lloyd, and R. G. Desne.

Per str HUNAN, Dec. 14.—From Swatow—Mr. O'Neill.

Per str KIANGTEEN, Dec. 15.—From Ningpo—Dr. Grant.

Per str SHIDZUOKA MARU, Dec. 15.—From Japan—Mr. and Mrs. T. Takamoto, Misses E. L. Larsen, R. M. Lindstrom, J. L. Weber, Messrs. J. H. Free, N. Fukuchi. Per str KUTSANG, Dec. 15.—From Hongkong—Messrs. J. W. Bateman, E. H. Barnes, and J. Basto.

Per str HSINPEKING, Dec. 16.—From Ningpo—Mrs. Robbins, and Mr. Jones.

Per str SIMBIRSK, Dec. 16.—From Vladivostok—Messrs. Bitto, Butskoff, Sovati, Afja, Zavolodin, Tocheck, and Tham.

Per str KITANO MARU, Dec. 16.—From Japan—Mrs. C. Z. M. Beck, Miss N. Gibbons, Messrs. R. C. A. Beck and C. Crow.

Per str CHIKUZEN MARU, Dec. 16.—From Japan—Mrs. D. V. Falconer, Messrs. P. J. Falconer, T. L. Bickerton and O. Strand.

Per str SHAOHSING, Dec. 16.—From Hongkong—Messrs. R. D. Neish, and Fletcher.

Per str FENGTIEN, Dec. 17.—From Tientsin—Messrs. Crymble and W. E. Graham. From Chefoo—Mr. D. Marshall, Mrs. J. L. Wade, Misses Dix, Jones, Jeffery, Wilson, Fische, K. Taylor, M. Taylor, H. Evans, N. Evans, G. Evans, E. Hayward, H. Hayward, Orloff, Harding, Gibb, Stark, Anderson, Olsen, Thomas, Macleod, Orr, Toll, Dickie, Pilcher, Henton, Vale, Jones, Gracie Palmer and Logan.

Per str TUNGTING, Dec. 17.—From Wuhu—Mr. and Mrs. Lund.

Per str SUIWO, Dec. 18.—From Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Heard, Dr. Gamewell, Revs. Ponsfiers and Quillon, Messrs. W. S. Wilson and Warmingto.

MARRIAGE.

BRONSDON-BRONSDON.—On December 12, 1914, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, before Rev. A. J. Walker, Herbert John, son of Frederick Bronsdon, of Croydon, to Eva Buckeridge, daughter of the late Charles Bronsdon, of Newbury, Berks.

DEATHS.

MACHADO.—On December 13, 1914, at 107 Chapoo Road, Clara Maria Machado, aged 67 years.—Hongkong, Macao and Japan papers please copy.

SMITH.—Arthur La Roy Smith, born in Orleans, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, U.S.A., on December 13, 1840, died in Newchwang of pneumonia on December 5, 1914.—Resident of Newchwang for 50 years.

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AGENTS:

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T. Mitchell & Co., Snow Hill, Fleet St.;
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SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction.	Force	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Dec. 11	30.47	49.3	N W	2	37.8	35.0	42.6	35.1	O.M.
" 12	30.42	49.5	W S W	2	38.5	33.6	47.5	30.0	B.
" 13	30.54	50.4	W N W	1	35.8	29.3	43.9	26.1	B.
" 14	30.30	48.2	W S W	1	40.0	35.6	53.0	27.5	B.
" 15	30.23	48.2	W	1	40.8	37.8	56.1	33.1	R.
" 16	30.30	50.0	S W	0	46.0	43.0	61.4	32.5	B.
" 17	30.23	51.6	S W	1	48.2	43.2	63.4	37.4	B.

B—blue sky F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm
C—clouds H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement.

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913
Dec. 11	35.8	47.0	42.5	53.0	0.15	0.48
" 12	31.8	43.8	47.0	54.5	Nil.	Nil.
" 13	28.5	40.0	44.4	49.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 14	30.6	39.2	53.5	49.6	Nil.	Nil.
" 15	34.2	44.0	55.8	52.6	Nil.	0.59
" 16	35.8	38.5	60.2	45.4	Nil.	Nil.
" 17	40.0	30.5	63.4	37.0	Nil.	Nil.

BIRTHS.

DASTUR.—On December 11, 1914 at No. 8 Rue du Consulat, to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Dastur, a son.

LESTER.—On November, 11, 1914 at Bristol, to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lester, a daughter.

PARSONS.—On December 14, 1914, at No. 8 Love Lane, Shanghai, the wife of E. E. Parsons, of twin girls.

SIMMS.—On December 11, 1914, at 186 Bubbling Well Road, to Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Simms, a daughter.

SECTIONS OF THE HARBOUR.

- Upper Section A is between the southern side of the Kiangnan Arsenal Dock and the Pailien Creek.
- Upper Section B is between the Pailien Creek and the southern end of the Chinese Bund.
- Upper Section C is between the southern and northern ends of the Chinese Bund.
- 1 Northern end of Chinese Bund to upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf.
- 2 Upper end of lower Godown of Kinleeyuen Wharf to Yangkingpang Creek.
- 3 Yangkingpang Creek to southern end of Examination Shed in front of Custom House.
- 4 Southern end of Customs' Examination Shed to Peking Road Jetty.
- 5 Peking Road Jetty to Old Dock.
- 6 Old Dock to Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff.
- 7 Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Flagstaff to Old Ningpo Wharf.
- 8 Old Ningpo Wharf to Birt's Wharf.
- 9 Birt's Wharf to Shanghai Waterworks Intake.
- 10 The Shanghai Waterworks Intake to Yangking Creek.
- 11 Yangking Creek to Cosmopolitan Dock.
- Lower Section is from Cosmopolitan Dock to Tungkou Creek.

WHARVES, DOCKS, BUOYS, ETC.

WITH THEIR ABBREVIATED DENOMINATIONS AND POSITIONS.

Vessels are anchored in Tiers in the Sections and lettered according to their position, thus:—
 USA—Upper section A. USC—Upper section C. S—Shanghai Side. P—Pootung Side
 USB—Upper section B. LS—Lower section. C—Centre. BP—Black Point

KNAD	Kiangnan Arsenal Dk.	USA. S	CMCW	Ch. Merchants' Central Wf.	5S. S
KNAD	Kiangnan Arsenal Dk.	USA. S	OD	Old Dock	6S. S
CBCW	China Brick Co.'s Wf.	USB. P	SDECJ	S. Dock & Eng. Co.'s Jetty	6S. P
NMTW	Naumtaw Wharf	USB. P	H'ts W	Hunt's Wharf	6S. S
TKDUW	Tungkadu Upper Wf.	USC. P	SH W	Sha. & Hongkew Wf.	6&7S. S
TKDD	Tungkadu Dock	USC. P	CMLW	Ch. Merchants' Lower Wf.	7S. S
TKDDW	Tungkadu Dock Wf.	USC. P	ONW	Old Ningpo Wharf	7&8S. S
TKDLW	Tungkadu Lower Wf.	USC. P	WSW	Wayside Wharf	8S. S
MCKPW	Melchers Chang pang Wf.	USC. P	JNJ	Japanese Naval Jetty	8S. P
LPDW	Laopadu Wharf	USC. P	PWW	Pootung Wf. W. (Jardine's)	9S. P
CERW	Chi. Eastern R. Co.'s Wf.	USC. P	PWE	Pootung W. E. (Jardine's)	9S. P
YKDW	Yangkadu Wharf	USC. P	ND	New Dock	9S. P
WTW	Watung Wharf	1S. P	NDW	New Dock Wharf	9S. P
MLNDW	Melchers Lani-lu Wf.	1S. P	CMEW	China Merchants' E. Wf.	LS. P
KLYW	Kinleeyuen Wharf	1&2S. S	YWGW	Yangtze W. & Godown Wf.	LS. P
KLYBs	Kinleeyuen Buoys	1&2S. S	CEMCW	Ch. Engineering & M. W.	S. P
CNCW	China Navig. Co.'s Wf.	2S. S	AKOW	Arnhold, Karberg Oil Wf.	S. P
CNCBs	China Navig. Co.'s Bys	2S. S	OSCW	Ocean Steamship Co. Wf.	10S. P
CNPW	Ch. Nav. Co.'s Pootung Wf.	2S. P	MBKW	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Wf.	11S. P
CANW	Compagnie Asiatique Wf.	2S. S	RDOW	Royal Dutch Oil Wharf	11S. P
NGLB	North German Lloyd Buoy	2S. C	Int. D	International Dock	11S. P
MMB	Messageries Maritimes B.	2S. C	Int. DW	International Dock Wf.	11S. P
P&OB1	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Buoy 1.	3S. C	Cos. D	Cosmopolitan Dock	11S. P
PYBs	Pootung Yard Buoys	3S. P	Cos. DW	Cosmopolitan Dock Wf.	11S. P
BNB	British Naval Buoy	3S. C	SOCW	Standard Oil Co.'s Wharf	11S. P
NYKW	Nippon Yusen Kaisha Wf.	5S. S	PL	Powder Limit below Black Point	
HW	Heard's Wharf	5S. S	Q	Quarantine Limit	

The Head and Stern Mooring Berths in the 6th, 7th, and 8th Sections are numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., commencing from opposite the Old Dock.

HSMB 1	Shai. Dock & Eng. Co.	6S. C	HSMB 6	Ch. Merchants' S. N. Co.	7&8S. C
HSMB 2	Indo-China S. N. Co.	6&7S. C	HSMB 7	Hamburg-Amerika Linie	8S. C
HSMB 3	Sh. & Hongkew Wf. Co.	7S. C	HSMB 8	(Nippon Yusen Kaisha)	8S. C
HSMB 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	7S. C	HSMB 9	(Osaka Shosen Kaisha)	8S. C
HSMB 5	Ocean Steamship Co.	7S. C		Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.	8S. C

SHANGHAI SEMAPHORE SERVICE.

POSITION OF TIME-BALL: Lat. 31° 14' 7" N.; Long. 121° 29' 108" E. or 9h. 5m. 56.7sec. E. of Greenwich.

READING OF THE BAROMETER.—At 4 p.m. signals indicating the Barometer reading as observed at Siewwei Observatory at 4 p.m. and reduced to 32° and to mean sea-level will be given in inches and tenths of an inch by omitting the 3 of 30 and 2 of 29 or 28. Examples:—025=30.25; 994=29.94; 998=28.98.

LOCAL TIME.—Shanghai mean time is reckoned from the 120th meridian 8h. 0m. 0sec. East of Greenwich.

TIME BALL.—The signal is a ball hoisted at the Semaphore, which is in connexion with the Siewwei Observatory; it is made daily as follows:—

The ball is hoisted half-mast at 11h. 45m. a.m., to the masthead at 11h. 50m. a.m., and drops for the first time at 11h. 55m. Shanghai mean time. The ball is immediately hoisted again to the masthead and drops a second time at noon.

If from whatever cause the time ball fails to drop, or drops at the wrong time, the numeral flag No. 0 will be hoisted at the masthead for one minute, and the noon signal will be tried. If the noon signal should also fail, the same flag will be again hoisted.

A time ball is also dropped at noon from the Customs' signal tower at Pootung Point simultaneously with the firing of a gun.

In addition to the signal given by the Time-Ball at noon, the exact China coast time is given every night by the extinction of the four white lights of the time-signal Tower on the French Bund.

The lights are shown about 2 minutes before the first extinction.

Time	h.	m.	s.	Time of the 4th extinction	h.	m.	s.
1st	8	55	0.0	1st	8	58	0.0
2nd	8	56	0.0	2nd	8	59	0.0
3rd	8	57	0.0	3rd	9	0	0.0

In case of error or failure, a red light is shown, or preferably the two white lamps of the yard arm are lighted up during a few seconds to annul the wrong signal.—The signals are worked directly from Siewwei Observatory by electric apparatus.

SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Governors of the Shanghai General Hospital beg to notify to the public that patients will be admitted to the above institution at the following rates, which include attendance by the Hospital Medical and Surgical Staff, and medicine:—

For X-Ray examinations the charge to Patients will be Tls. 10, and upwards.

1st Class—Private Rooms with every possible comfort—one Patient only, Tls. 6 per day.

2nd Class—Two to six Patients in one ward, Tls. 3 per day.

3rd Class—Ten Patients in one ward, \$2 per day.

Rooms are reserved for Female Patients.

Every Patient on admission must have a guarantee from some responsible person, who will be held liable for the payment of the bill, or make a cash deposit considered sufficient by the Sister admitting the patients.

Beds are reserved for Charity Patients, under arrangement with the Municipalities of Shanghai.

Applications for admission on the Charity list to be made to the Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, to the Secretary of the French Municipality, or the Lady Superior of the Hospital. Indigent Patients provided with tickets from Consular or Municipal Officials can obtain gratuitous advice and medicines at the Hospital daily, at 8.30 a.m.

Visiting hours 2 to 6 p.m. daily, or at other hours by the orders of the attendant Doctor. No visits to Patients are permitted without reference to the Sister in charge of the office.

By order of the Governors,
P. F. LAVERS, Secretary.

MIXED COURT FORMS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

- Form 1 Distress for Rent
- „ 2 Auction Order
- „ 3 Removal of Seals
- „ 4 Summons for Rent

North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

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The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations; but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impress of your finger. If so, have poison, remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are being ulcerated, the ankles round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk, attended various hospitals and is hopeless, or to amputation. I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will send to the Drug Stores for a Box of



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ointment and pills, which is a certain cure for Bad Legs, Poisoned Hands, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Carbuncles, Snake and Insect Bites, &c., &c. English Prices, 1/4 and 2/6 each. See Trade Mark of a Grasshopper on a Green Label. Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, 73 Farringdon Street, London, England.

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July Supplementary Edition
1914.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 9	Kasuga Maru	2868	Shimizu	Jap	Yokohama, etc	General	N Yuen Kaisha
„ 9	Kiangyu	1490	Milligan	Chi	Hankow	do	U M S N Co
„ 9	Hein Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	R & Swire
„ 9	Pein Ningshao	2161	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ninghsao S N Co
„ 9	Poltava	1922	Heikel	Rus	Vladivostok	Mail, etc	R Volunteer Fleet
„ 9	Kutwo	1938	Gibb	Br	Hankow	General	J M & Co Ltd
„ 9	Kungping	1742	Howie	Chi	Ichao	do	O M S N Co
„ 9	Nigata Maru	1854	Kuwabara	Jap	Kobe, etc	do	N Yuen Kaisha
„ 9	Kwongseang	1428	Richard	Br	Calcutta, etc	do	J M & Co Ltd
„ 9	Shinyi Maru	1389	Noda	Jap	Wakamatsu	Coal & Sul. Acid	Furukawa & Co
„ 10	Kiangteen	1485	Taylor	Chi	Ningpo	General	O M S N Co
„ 10	Yungshin	999	Hudson	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ninghsao S N Co
„ 10	Obenan	1355	Jones	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
„ 10	Tehsing	987	Cooke	Br	Hankow	do	Geddes & Co
„ 10	Shuntien	1081	N'combe	Br	W, C'foo, T'ain	do	B & Swire
„ 10	Tockwo	2855	Phillip	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ltd
„ 10	Luenyi	1735	Frazier	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
„ 10	Tungchow	1283	Bennett	Br	W, C'foo, T'ain	do	B & Swire
„ 10	Yohyang Maru	2225	Takano	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
„ 10	Koonshing	1333	Mealey	Br	Hongkong	do	J M & Co Ltd

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Continued.

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag	From.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Dec 10	Sodeaura M	778	Akimoto	Jap	Suminoye	Coal	M B Kaisha
— 10	Brodstone			Br	Vladivostok		
— 11	Shinyo Maru	7224	Filmer	Jap	Hongkong	General	Am Trading Co
— 11	Kingsing	1223	Walker	Br	W. C'foo, T'tsin	do	J M & Co Ld
— 11	Kwangohi	816	Munro	Chi	Wohow Ningpo	do	O M S N Co
— 11	Hein Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
— 11	Hein Ningshao	2:51	Edgren	Br	Nin po	do	Ningshao S N Co
— 11	Hangsaug	1356	Wilde	Br	Calcutta, etc	do	J M & Co Ld
— 11	Kinling	2511	Newcomb	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
— 11	Kiangkwan	1450	Co ley	Chi	Pankow	do	O M S N Co
— 11	Hsinfung	1385	Hamblin	Chi	C'foo Tientsin	do	O M S N Co
— 11	Asaka Maru	1208	Ishii	Jap	Wakamatsu		Furukawa & Co
— 11	Joho Maru	999	Waseda	Jap	Nagasaki	Coal	M B Kaisha
— 11	Santo Maru	1260	Shinokara	Jap	Hokodate	General	N Yusen Kaisha
— 11	Sakaki Maru	2098	Sa'o	Jap	Daluy	Mails, etc	S M Railway Co
— 12	Malta	6360	Cookman	Br	Bombay	General	P & O S N Co
— 12	Omi Maru	2221	Machida	Jap	Yokohama, etc	do	N Yusen Kaisha
— 12	Yungshin	999	H. dson	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
— 12	Kiangteen	1435	Taylor	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co
— 12	Yusan	1122	Pennett	Br	Swatow	do	J M & Co Ld
— 12	Proetus	1026	Larsen	Nor	Chi wangtao	do	K M Administration
— 12	Hacan	886	Wallace	Chi	Foochow	do	O M S N Co
— 12	Kiangshin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	Hankow	do	O M S N Co
— 12	Hanchow	999	Morse	Chi	Amoy	do	B & Swire
— 12	Chusan	1338	Robertson	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
— 12	Shonko Maru	476	Suzuki	Jap	Japan	Salt Fish	Sato Shokai
— 12	Takehima M	1682	Kinoshita	Jap	Muke	Coal	M B Kaisha
— 12	Nichiro Maru	1678	Bibi	Jap	Wakamatsu	Acid Coal & S fish	Sato Shokai
— 12	Wingsang	1517	Luhman	Br	Swatow	General	J M & Co Ld
— 12	Tafoo Maru	1758	Ikedo	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
— 12	Whasheng	711	Ellis	Chi	Changsha	do	China S N Co
— 12	Liu Hsing	750	Williams	Chi	Cruise	Customs	
— 13	Kwangtah	1536	Saunders	Chi	H'kong, Canton	General	O M S N Co
— 13	Esin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
— 13	Hein Ningshao	2315	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S N Co
— 13	Feiching	890	Baines	Chi	Amoy	do	O M S N Co
— 13	Leongwo	2386	Obriette	Br	Hankow	do	J M & Co Ld
— 13	Cheongshing	1269	Liddell	Br	S. H'kong, C'ton	do	J M & Co Ld
— 13	Lienahing	1049	Carle	Br	W. C'foo, T'tsin	do	J M & Co Ld
— 13	Iohang	1228	Pike	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
— 13	Hsinohi	1342	Wilks	Chi	Ch'foo, T'tsin	do	O M S N Co
— 13	Nzankin	1719	Wavell	Br	Hankow	do	O M S N Co
— 13	Anhui	1355	Eedy	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
— 13	Changon	1289	Tindall	Br	Hankow	do	Geddes & Co
— 13	Choyang	1424	F. Anderson	Br	Sbesimoeski	Coal	J M & Co Ld
— 13	Mexico Maru	3760	Kobayashi	Jap	Hongkong	General	Am Trading Co
— 14	Siberia	5655	Zeeder	Am	Japan	General	Pacific Mail S S Co
— 14	Kobe Maru	1623	Yajima	Jap	Daluy	Mails, etc	S M Railway Co
— 14	Yunnan	1206	French	Br	Eching	General	B & Swire
— 14	Poyang	1892	Carnaghan	Br	Hankow	do	B & Swire
— 14	Yingchow	1216	Jones	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
— 14	Hunan	1143	Hobbs	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
— 14	Kiangfoo	1468	Carlson	Chi	Hankow	do	O M S N Co
— 14	Wenchow	560	Purshaw	Br	Swatow	do	B & Swire
— 14	Shimosa	2690	Bert	Br	N Y v Japan	do	Dudwell & Co
— 14	C of Norwich	4117	McMillan	Br	New York, etc	do	M B Kaisha
— 14	Shangyang M	2225	Scott	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
— 14	Yei Maru	1695	Yamagata	Jap	Chinwangtao	Coal	K M Administration
— 14	Pacific	727	Pertersen	Dan	Cruise		G-N Tel Co
— 14	Kiangping	1222	Udden	Chi	H'kong		Tung Kee & Co
— 14	Satanta	3354	Davis	Br	San Francisco	K Oil	Standard Oil Co
— 15	Yungshin	999	Hudson	Chi	Ningpo	General	Ningshao S N Co
— 15	Kiangteen	1435	Taylor	Chi	Ningpo	do	O M S N Co
— 15	Paoting	1073	Barkus	Br	Hongkong	Ballast	B & Swire
— 15	Mcgami Maru	1324	Fujimoto	Jap	Wakamatsu	Coal	Sato Shokai
— 15	Szechuen	1143	Cain	Br	Daluy, Chefoo	General	B & Swire
— 15	Kyodo Maru	1218	Mori	Jap	Milne	Coal	M B Kaisha
— 15	Aj-x	4478	Camming	Br	Liverpool, etc	General	B & Swire
— 15	Kirin Maru	2361	Truda	Jap	Bombay, etc	do	N Yusen Kaisha
— 15	Shidzuoka M	4072	Duguchi	Jap	Seattle, etc	do	N Kisen Kaisha
— 15	Rokusan M	1314	Hachimoto	Jap	Milne	Coal	M B Kaisha
— 15	Kutsang	4895	Bradley	Br	Calcutta, etc	General	J M & Co Ld
— 15	Keelung Maru	1035	Naraha-hi	Jap	Daluy	do	N Kisen Kaisha
— 15	Tachang Maru	1681	Takehita	Jap	Hankow	do	N Kisen Kaisha
— 15	Kiangwah	2321	Wade	Chi	Hankow	do	O M S N Co
— 15	Likia			Chi	Cruise		Customs

DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date	Name.	Tons	Captain.	Flag.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Dec 8	Gemini	1366	Jones	Br	Inland Water		M B Kaisha
— 9	Suiwo	1931	Peller	Br	H'kong & Ports	General	J M & Co Ld
— 9	Hsinyu	1027	Richards	Chi	Foochow	do	O M S N Co
— 9	Yushun	1079	Logge	Chi	Chefoo, T'tsin	do	O M S N Co

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

DEPARTURES.—Continued.

Date	Name	Tons	Captain	Flag	Destination	Cargo	Dispatched by
Dec 9	Nanyang Maru	2225	Kusakari	Jap	H'kong & Ports	General	N Kien Kaisha
Dec 9	Shensi	1228	Simons	Br	F. Lau Water		B & Swire
Dec 9	Rakko-an M	1343	Haehimobu	Jap	Milke	do	M B Kaisha
Dec 9	Eun seus	4186	Baetens	Br	London, etc	do	B & Swire
Dec 9	Sir R. Awdry	1286	Hepiel	Br	Obi, Wangtso	do	K & Administration
Dec 9	Tongting	1244	Torrible	Br	H'kong & Ports	do	B & Swire
Dec 9	Unai Maru	1477	K. roshima	Jap	Chinnampo	do	M B Kaisha
Dec 9	T. as Maru	8610	Satoh	Jap	Kobu	do	N Yuen Kaisha
Dec 9	Kayo Maru	1554	Ka-abata	Jap	Nagasaki	do	N Yuen Kaisha
Dec 9	Kore Maru	1623	Yajima	Jap	D.ing	do	S. M. Railway Co
Dec 9	Asosan Maru	1221	Huna	Jap	Chinnampo	do	M B Kaisha
Dec 9	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
Dec 9	Hsin Ningshao	2315	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S. N. Co
Dec 10	Kiangyang	1451	McIlwain	Chi	H'kong & Ports	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 10	Tatung	1882	Smerville	Br	H'kong & Ports	do	B & Swire
Dec 10	Luohow	1220	Meathrel	Br	H'kong, Canton	do	B & Swire
Dec 10	Tam-n Maru	1142	Kas i	Jap	K. ratin		Sosuki & Co
Dec 10	Banca	8794	K. ng	Br	Japan	Original	P & O S. N. Co
Dec 10	Quirco	350	annigan	Am			
Dec 10	Voland	1114	te bet	Nor	Chinwangtao	K Oil	K. M. Administration
Dec 10	Kuiping	1742	H. wie	Chi			O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 10	Chihku Maru	999	Haya-aki	Jap	Daluy		M B Kaisha
Dec 10	Kamor	949	Munse	Nor	Ind. d Water		H. Hansen & Co
Dec 10	Fuehiki Maru	1140	Ta. aka	Jap	Milke		M B Kaisha
Dec 10	Changwo	996	Arthur	Br	Hankow	Ballast	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 10	Sakata Maru	1387	Shibata	Jap	Japan	General	N Yuen Kaisha
Dec 10	Kiangteen	1435	Taylor	Chi	Ningpo	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 10	Yungshin	999	Hansen	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S. N. Co
Dec 11	Kutwo	1986	Gibb	Br	H'kong & Ports	do	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 11	Kiangyu	1490	Millican	Chi	H'kong & Ports	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 11	Ohuentiao	750	Gowing	Br	Cruis.		Customs
Dec 11	Shoekking	1088	Fre. ch	Br	W. O'foo, T'ain	do	B & Swire
Dec 11	Tato Maru	1248	I. hikawa	Jap	F'ohow, Takao	do	N Kien Kaisha
Dec 11	Nitaka Maru	1848	Jo'iji	Jap	Japan		N Yuen Kaisha
Dec 11	Tachi wa-u	2280	Yas. ki	Jap	H'kong & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
Dec 11	Koo'ahing	1838	Messey	Br	Hankow	do	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 11	Shinyi Maru	1889	Noda	Jap	Wakamatsu		Furukawa & Co
Dec 11	Sapporo Maru	1516	Nakamura	Jap	Daluy		Satoh Akohai
Dec 11	Kwon sang	1418	Richard	Br	Kobe	do	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 11	Shikoku Maru	1006	Yogedan	Jap	Daluy		M B Kaisha
Dec 11	Poltava	1922	Beikel	Rus	Vatok, N'aki	do	R. Volanteur Fleet
Dec 11	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
Dec 11	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S. N. Co
Dec 12	Tuekwo	2855	Phillip	Br	H'kong & Ports	do	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 12	Luanyi	1735	Fraser	Br	H'kong & Ports	do	B & Swire
Dec 12	Talce Maru	1315	Y. aki	Jap	H'kong & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
Dec 12	Kasuma Maru	2868	Shimizu	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
Dec 12	Shanwen	1081	N'hembe	Br	W. O'foo, T'ain	do	B & Swire
Dec 12	Katakuk	2593	Archbold	Br	Sa. Francisco	do	Standard Oil Co
Dec 12	Poolee	859	Ma. aki	Chi	Chinwangtao	do	K. M. Administration
Dec 12	Kiangteen	1435	Taylor	Chi	Ningpo	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 12	Yungshin	999	Hansen	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S. N. Co
Dec 13	Shinyi Maru	7224	Smith	Jap	San Francisco, etc	Mail, etc	Am. Trading Co
Dec 13	Kialing	2511	Newcomb	Br	H'kong & Ports	General	B & Swire
Dec 13	Kwansechi	816	Munro	Chi	Ningpo, W'chow	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 13	Tunghow	1283	Bearet	Br	W. O'foo, T'ain	do	B & Swire
Dec 13	Yohyang Maru	2225	Tan. o	Jap	H'kong & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
Dec 13	Chuma	1334	Robertson	Br	Hankow	Ballast	B & Swire
Dec 13	Chenan	1855	Jo. ce	Br	H'kong, Canton	General	B & Swire
Dec 13	Hsinfung	1385	Hamblin	Chi	Ch'foo, T'ain	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 13	Hangyang	1356	W. lde	Br	Japan	do	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 13	Totshing	937	Cooke	Br	H'kong & Ports	do	Geddes & Co
Dec 13	Wingyang	1517	Li. hman	Br	S. H'ang, O'een	do	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 13	Kia-ling	1228	Walker	Br	W. O'foo, T'ain	do	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 13	Hangchow	999	Wake	Br	Daluy	do	B & Swire
Dec 13	Jubo Maru	999	Maenda	Jao	Daluy		M B Kaisha
Dec 13	Santo Maru	1260	Shino-wara	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
Dec 13	Shunko Maru	475	Suzuki	Jap	Japan		Satoh Akohai
Dec 14	K'angkwan	1450	Omney	Chi	H'kong & Ports	General	O. M. S. Co
Dec 14	Ioba-g	1228	Pike	Br	Tient-in	Ballast	B & Swire
Dec 14	Sasaki Maru	2093	Sa. o	Jap	Daluy	General	S. M. Railway Co
Dec 14	Asaka Maru	1208	Suzuki	Jap	Wakamatsu		Furukawa & Co
Dec 14	Mexico Maru	8759	Kobayashi	Jap	T. c. ma	do	Am. Trading Co
Dec 14	Sodegaura M	779	Akimoto	Jap	Japan		M B Kaisha
Dec 14	Hsin Peking	1724	Stott	Br	Ningpo	do	B & Swire
Dec 14	Hsin Ningshao	2315	Edgren	Chi	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S. N. Co
Dec 14	Siberia	1655	Zed-r	Am	H'kong, Manila	do	Pacific Mail S. S. Co
Dec 15	Kiangshin	2101	Lindstrom	Chi	H'kong & Ports	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 15	Tafu Maru	1758	Lawood	Jap	H'kong & Ports	do	N Kien Kaisha
Dec 15	Palos			Am	Hankow		
Dec 15	Oben-shing	1259	Liddell	Br	W. O'foo, T'ain	do	J. M. & Co. Ltd
Dec 15	Omi Maru	2221	Nagao	Jap	Japan	do	N Yuen Kaisha
Dec 15	Yunnan	1208	French	Br			B & Swire
Dec 15	Foehing	890	Baines	Chi	H'kong, Canton	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 15	Malta	28-8	C. okman	Br	London	Mail, etc	P & O S. N. Co
Dec 15	Takehima M	1052	Ki-oshita	Jap	Milke		M B Kaisha
Dec 15	Anhui	1855	E. dy	Br	H'kong, Canton	General	B & Swire
Dec 15	Hsinohi	1855	Wilke	Chi	F'ohow	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 15	Pro suni	1052	Larson	Nor	Trenton	do	K. M. Administration
Dec 15	Wenchow	560	Preslow	Br	Amoy	do	B & Swire
Dec 15	Kiangteen	1435	Taylor	Chi	Ningpo	do	O. M. S. N. Co
Dec 15	Yungshin	999	Hansen	Jap	Ningpo	do	Ningshao S. N. Co

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. at the Office of the Company, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

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UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN